

(10) PHOTOGRAPH.



Case reference .kv/2/82

S. Form 262.

INDEX SHEET.

File Number PF. 25096.

Name.....

A.

B. BOBADILLA Pepita
BURTON NT (Main name)

C.

D.

E. ^(both traces) SERVICE
EMPIRE LITERARY SOCIETY.F. ^{NT} FARRAWAY TonyG. ^{NT} GIRATOVSKY I.T.

H.

I.J. ^{NT} JAHALSKY.K. ^{NT} KELLY ^{last} H.A.

INDEX SHEET

L.

M.

MARKS ^{NT} J. P.
 MASSING, Nadine
 MESSENGER

N.

O.P.

Q.R.

REILLY ^{NT} Sydney T.
 REYERS ^{NT} P.
 REILLY ^{NT} Nadine.

S.

STRUBELL

T.

U.V.

W.

X.Y.Z.

SZ/835.

REILEY, Sidney George.SZ/463.
23.12.25.

A copy of the "Sunday News" of 20.12.25. which Captain Miller called a "mixture of truth and fiction about Sidney REILEY" was sent to S.I.S. for retention.

SZ/1313.
20.6.27.

Telegram from "Workers Life" London to Murphy, Moscow, dated 18.6.27:-

SUGGEST YOU GET STATEMENT FROM VIOLET LANSBURY BROWN AND WALKER ON LANSBURY BROCKWAY TELEGRAM WHY NO REPLY OUR QUERY ABOUT REILLY.

SZ/9068/R
15.9.27.

A letter from Mr. Boylston Beal which discussed the case of Charles R. Flint, who had been for years active in international deals of various kinds, was supplemented by a further letter from the American Embassy in which it was stated that in 1924 Flint & Co. was connected with the securing of contract for furnishing the Russians with two million rifles. Apparently Franklin Helm, Sydney REILEY, James Slevin, Sir William Wiseman etc. were involved in this matter.

SZ/1313.
27.9.27.

Telegram from "Workers Life" London, to Murphy, Moscow, dated 26.9.27:-

IMMEDIATELY CABLE ORIGINAL TEXT REILLY STATEMENT
RUSSIAN PRESS SEPTEMBER 23.

SZ/463.
N.4624/209/38
3.10.27.

A Foreign Office report on nine individuals sentenced to be shot at the recent trial in Leningrad of 26 alleged spies contained the following information:-

"The name of a certain REILLY alleged organiser of terrorist acts in the U.S.S.R. and a Captain in the British Army, has constantly appeared in the Moscow press. It was alleged that the five arrested individuals had come over to the U.S.S.R. to execute REILLY's plan of blowing up factories, bridges, newspaper offices, assassinate prominent Communists etc. and that REILLY in turn had been working under the immediate supervision of the British Intelligence Service. The official press in its mad desire to discredit His Majesty's Government in the eyes of the Russian people stopped at nothing: In 1925 the Soviet press published an official statement to the effect that a certain Captain REILLY of the British Army, an alleged spy, was arrested by the G.P.U. and finally shot.

At present when the name of REILLY has again been brought up in the press, the "Izvestia" of September 18th published the following statement:-

'It will be remembered that Captain George REILLY was mentioned in the list of 20 counter-revolutionaries and spies shot this summer by order of the O.G.P.U. and that he was one of the most prominent figures amongst them'.

As the name of REILLY did not figure in the list of 20 persons murdered by the O.G.P.U. last June, and the Soviet press announced in 1925 that he had been shot, it is inconceivable how the "Izvestia" an official paper,

REILLY S.G.

SZ/463
3.10.27.
(Cont)

could make such a mistake when all articles of this nature are very carefully censored by the O.G.P.U. before they appear in the press.

Mr. Brunovski, who was in prison at the time (see Moscow despatch No.940 of 3rd December 1923) and has since escaped to Riga, has published an article in the "Pondelnik" of the 26th inst. in which he states, on the authority of a fellow-prisoner, that REILLY was alive and in the hospital of the Butyrski prison in the first part of the year 1926."

N.5020/3088/38
29.10.27.

Extract from a Foreign Office report on an article by V.L. Burtzev on Savinkov, his arrest, and his associates:-

"After giving a brief summary of how Savinkov was betrayed, the article goes on as follows:- "When recently I had the opportunity of acquainting myself more closely with the treatment which V.V.Shulgyn, RILEY and others had received at the hands of the G.P.U. I remembered the case of Savinkov, and could not help exclaiming to myself, 'History repeats itself'; I understood then what an extent the emigrés were ensnared in the toils of the G.P.U."

M. Burtzev goes on to describe how a short while after Savinkov left Paris for Russia - this was apparently in July 1924 - he had a telephonic conversation with RILEY on the subject:- "Two weeks later I was called to the telephone. On asking who it was speaking, I heard a voice saying 'It is I, RILEY, do you remember me?' I answered that I did. (A few years previously I had met him in England, and had questioned him regarding the part taken by him in the Lockhart affair. But I had never had any dealings with him. From Savinkov I had received excellent reports about him). RILEY in an agitated voice went on: 'A terrible thing has happened. Of course you know what it is about. A telegram has been received from Russia, but its contents are clearly false. It talks about his having acknowledged the bolsheviks at his trial.' At this juncture our telephonic conversation was cut short, and we arranged to meet one another later. RILEY was better acquainted than most people with the circumstances in which Savinkov set off for Russia; his account and the accounts of other persons acquainted with Savinkov's journey, and correspondence with his comrades in Warsaw enabled me later to reconstruct in detail the circumstances of his (Savinkov's) departure. Apart from Savinkov, RILEY, Derental and a few others also carried on negotiations with Pavlov and Fedorov in Paris."

These are the only references in the whole article to RILEY. If M. Burtzev is to be believed, he is in possession of much information that might be of use in clearing up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of RILEY, but I doubt whether the article itself throws much light on the matter, except, perhaps, as indicating the company which he is alleged to have kept and the fact that having been in close touch with Savinkov and Derental he would have been more than ever in danger from the G.P.U."

OTHER REFERENCES NOT ON FILE COVER:—

I.P. FORM 94c

Identity Form

(PERSONS)

1. Surname	REILLY			
2. Surname at Birth				
3. Christian Names	Sidney George			
4. Style, Title, etc.				
5. Alias or Trade Names				
6. Date of Birth	1874			
7. Place of Birth	Clonmel			
8. Nationality at Birth				
9. Present Nationality				
10. How and when acquired				
11. Married: Single: Widower: Widow. (Date).....				
12. Profession, Occupation, or Status				
13. Passport or Papers of Identity or Nationality (No., Place and Date of Issue)				
14. Government Services] (Naval, Military or Civil, including munition work)	Country Served	Dates	Status or Rank	Arm or Branch of Service
15. Educational and Technical Training				
16. Languages spoken				
17. Countries travelled in				
18. Arrivals in U.K. (Port and Date)	Departures from U.K. (Port and Date)			
19. Persons giving references, or supplying information				
20. Remarks				

TO LEFT BLANK

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

S¹. M.I.C have asked us to
 f4 facilitate the journey to his
 country of Mrs Nadine Reilly wife
 of the subject of this file.
 Major Kendal told me we
 probably had something against him
 the man. But that, as far as they
 were concerned, he was perfectly
 all right, and the wife could come.
 I am concurred with wife New York
 to give facilities to Mrs Reilly who
 is at 317 West 79th Street New York.

Gawyer E

2
 18/3/19
 G4 } To see. Everything in the file is.
 E1 } in his favour, so I think we should
 give his wife facilities S.R.C.

19/3/19

E.
 3
 These wives of Reilly are rather tiresome.
 About two months ago, one came to the Air
 Ministry & asked for his address. I passed her on
 to Maj Carrington. She gave an address at
 Brixton Hill, 2 Maplestead Rd.
 However, I don't think it will do either the Bolsheviks
 or the Germans any good to let M.I.C's man
 have a little license.

J. Pennington

[P.T. OVER]

20/3.

Image Reference: 26

Excer
Wire to New York 4/13/19

5.
C. To see op. a. Gough

PA. Wills
vis. 13

Wire from New York - Mr. Bailey SA sailing in S.S. Baltic
26.3.19.

6
G.H.Q. G.B. (Ext. from) 11.4.19

(3) was left with me by Mr Bell of the Amer. Embassy this afternoon. I have spoken Col. Menzies, M.I.I.C., who is anxious for Reilly to have all facilities & guarantee him except financially. Col. Menzies says his trip to U.S.A. is a private one & a short one & the sooner he gets back here where he is doing good work the better for us & for the Americans.

7. Spoke Bell to above effect. S.R.C.
17/4/19

8
9. Information from secret source re. Reilly - 1/5.

Sec. - PA

F.D.W.
5/57

(9)

Col. Menzies rang up & asked me if we had a file about Reilly & later came over & looked through this vol. M.I.I.C. are unable to turn up their own file. Col. Menzies thinks that it may be amongst those sent here by Randall about a year ago (N.B. Find this out for Col. M.)

Reilly is now in business with Gen. Spinks. Reported to have made a lot of money in a Czechoslovakian flour deal. Not employed by M.I.I.C. now, but sometimes sends them reports. They think that

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

he probably makes use of his former
employment with them. His real nationality
seems to be very doubtful. Apparently
a somewhat doubtful person altogether.
He has already a great deal in connection
with his business. Present whereabouts
not known. In touch with Baumhoff.

10

JPD 14.2.22.

Ref. Mr. (Y) Col. Mengis informed me that
he thought there had been some misunderstanding
as he had always distrusted Kelly whom
he regarded as an extremely clever but
absolutely incorruptible person.

JPD 14.2.22.

11

B. Lee.

Col. Mengis believes that
M.I.I.C. handed
over to us a
lot of their files
about a year
ago, including
Kelly's - see
P.F. 25096 -
Have we any trace
of what became
of them?

JPD

[P.T. OVER

12

Spoke Major Alexander 15.2.22. Said
that neither I nor anyone in the
Registry had any recollection of
these files. If we had received any
files from M.I.I.C. they would have
been connected with our own papers
in each individual case -

R.H. Simeone

13.

Miss Simeone wrote to Miss Cubitt & asked if
she could remember anything about these M.I.I.C.
files & what became of them.

Miss Cubitt remembered a few of these files
coming over last year which were connected
with over which such existed on the same subjects
or else, if we had no traces to connect with, they
were P.D. under whatever the subject was.

It is clear that no M.I.I.C. file about this
comes under this category

W.D. 20.2.22.

(14)

Spoke Col. Higgins & gave him the information
as in item (13). He will let us know if he
wants a piece of this file.

W.D. 25.2.22.

- | | | |
|------|--|-----|
| (15) | 15/12/22. Letter from M.I.I.C. | (5) |
| (16) | 19/12/22. Letter to M.I.I.C. | (6) |
| (17) | 4/1/23. Mention of REILLY in resume on case regarding
Fedotoff White. | (7) |
| (18) | 10/1/23. Letter to M.I.I.C. | (8) |

(19)
Sy. This is possibly the Reilly whose reports we
used to have at one time. Pl. bf. fps.

(sd) H.S.J.

22/12/22

(20)

Mr. Selwyn-Jackson.

Reference minute (19) P.F.25096. REILLY herewith

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

(21)

20/1/23. Letter from Major G.H. Grant.

(10)

(22)

Sy. I thought I remembered Reilly. It seems to me also that I have seen S.I.S. reports which I was given to understand were Reilly's. Let this file remain attached, please, until I have dealt with "White."

(sd) H.S.J. 30/12/22.

23.

Mr. Selwyn Jackson.

I think you are interested in the note about Reilly at the foot of (10)?

B2.

19.2.23.

(sd) B.W.C.

24.

Mr. Cahusac.

Seen thanks.

(sd) H.S.J.

B2. 20.2.23.

25.

17.5.23. Cutting from "The Evening Standard" re engagement of -, to Mrs Haddon Chambers.

(II)

26.

20.5.23. Cutting from the "Empire News".

(12)

2.7.24.

Letter from Mr. Gambs

(13)

28.

After speaking to Major Alexander and endeavouring to speak to Major Morton, whose secretary will ask him to ring me up, I told Mr. Gambs on the 'phone that I had seen an account of Reilly's marriage in a newspaper. Mr. Gambs says friends now returning from Russia ask for Reilly, who was at one time a "kind of informant for Mr. L.G. on Russian matters". Told Mr. Gambs I would see if I could find anyone who knows of S.R. and let him know.

B.1.

7.7.24.

S.I. Form O.39

As from the insertion of this notice minutes and exhibits in this file will be numbered according to the system in force in the War Office Registry.

The number of the next minute will be 29

I. OVER

29.

18.12.25. Cutting from the Daily Chronicle re the death of
Captain Sidney George REILLY. (29a)

30.

24.6.27. Copy of the "Internationale Presse-Korrespondenz" re - 30a

31.

26.7.27. Newspaper cutting from "The Workers Life" re - 31

32.

18.2.31. Note re publication of Sydney REILLY's adventures.

33.

6/6/31. W.O.File No.0160/1693 re Mrs S.G.REILLY. 33a.

34.

Reference War Office file at 33A. relating to a threatened visit to the War Office of Mrs. REILLY, wife of Mr. Sidney George REILLY, C.D.S. spoke to "C" who was at first averse to Mrs. REILLY being interviewed. C.D.S. pointed out that if she was not seen she would probably go to M.P's or the Press and make a fuss.

"C" agreed but wished it to be clearly understood that for at least five years before REILLY's last visit to Russia he had definitely not been employed by any Government department but had gone entirely on his own as far as they were aware.

Naturally when Mrs. REILLY is interviewed, no statement is to be made to her nor is she to be promised anything at all.

A.

10 6.31.

35.

B.4. asked to obtain marriage certificate of S.G.ROSENBAUM and Sydney George REILLY, and to get some particulars re Empire Literary Service.
Papers re REILLY requisitioned from War Office and Air Ministry.

12.6.31.

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

36.

15.6.31. B.4. reports re Empire Literary Service, and marriages
of S.G.REILLY.

36a

37.

15/6/31. From H.O. File No.603834 re Mrs S.G.REILLY.

37a.

seen by Major Phillips 38.

To see H.O. file at 37a, please.

A.2.
17.6.31.

f.2.1.

39.

B.

To see H.O. file at 37a., please.

A.2.
22.6.31.

W. O. Sheers

40.

22.6.31. Extracts from Air Ministry and W.O. files.

40a

41.

24.6.31. From F.O. ^{to W.O.} copy of letter from H.O. stating
that they have no information re REILLY.

41a.

42.

*H.O. file returned.
f.2.1.*

A.2.
25.6.31.

43.

27.6.31. W.O. File 0160/1693 & Major Hinchley books.

Revised

44.

7/7/31. W.O. File No.0160/1693 re REILLY.

44a.

45.

W.O. file passed to "R" 22.7.31.

hub

*A2
22/7/31.*

[P.T. Over.]

45.

22/7/31. Foreign Office Letter re Mrs. Sidney George REILLY. (45a).
in W.O. File 0160/1693.

46.

*Seen by Harker
6.8.31.*
B.

To see enclosure 5A. in War Office
file 0160/1693 enclosed.

A.2.
4.8.31.

H.A.A.

47.

28.7.31. Letter addressed to "Intelligence Service, Londres"
forwarding one in Russian addressed to Madame Sidney
Georgoevitch REILLY. 47a

48.

31.7.31. To G.P.O. asking for photograph of letter enclosed
with 47a. 48a

49.

31.7.31. From G.P.O. returning photograph of enclosure to 47a. 49a

50.

7.8.31. To M.I.I.c. forwarding photostat copy of letter at
47a and translation. 50a

51.

10.8.31. W.O. file 0160/1693 returned.

52.

11.8.31. From M.I.I.c. - CX/2616/V - reply to 50a. 52a

53.

16.11.31. Note re telephone conversation with Capt. Isaac and
Col. Menzies. 53a

54.

10.7.36. Press cutting from the News Chronicle /Master Spy. 54a

MINUTE SHEET.Reference PE 20090

	55.	
31.8.39.	From Passport Office re application of Mrs Pepita Haddon CHAMBERS.	55a
	56.	
3.9.39.	To Passport Office re Pepita Haddon CHAMBERS.	56a.
	57.	
11.11.41.	Int.letters from Pepita Haddon CHAMBERS to A.WEINSTEIN.	57a.
	58.	
14.11.41.	Cross reference to list mentioning HADDON-CHAMBERS, Mrs.	58a
	59.	
19.11.44.	From S.I.S. enclosing letter from Pepita Haddon CHAMBERS addressed to Mr."Mansfield".	59a
	60.	
20.11.44.	To S.I.S. in reply to 59a re Pepita Haddon CHAMBERS.	60a
	61.	
22.11.44.	From London Region to A.D.A. re BOBADILLA, Pepita.	61z
25.11.44.	Note from A.D.A. to London Region.	61a
	62.	
28.11.44.	To S.I.S. re BOBADILLA, Pepita. in reply to 59a.	62a

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT
UNDER SECTION 3 (4) OF
THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM.

From... London Region.....

To..... ~~R. Z. E.~~.....

RECORDED

INDEXED

Mrs. Pepita AUBOBA DILLA @ HAIDON CHAMBERS
L.183A/83.

Reference our telephone conversation this morning.

I obtained W.E.'s permission for the papers in their held L.183A/83 to be incorporated in P.F.25096 for Sidney George REILLY, and thus should be grateful if this could be done and, of course, W.E. notified.

Date... 29.11.44.....

Signature..... P. J. Saul.....

Catalogue Reference: kv/2/827

S. Form 161/B.P./10000/9.43

Ima

L.183A/83/Region 5.

Your Ref: CX/ /V.c. 28th November, 1944.

Dear

RECORDED
BOBADILLA, Pepita

With reference to your letter of 18.11.44., we spoke.

We have various traces of Pepita BOBADILLA. It may not be known to you that her first husband, REILLY, disappeared whilst on service in Russia. In the early part of the war Pepita BOBADILLA applied for employment both with the Foreign Office and ourselves, but her offers of service were declined.

I feel that there may be a distinct possibility that Mrs. BOBADILLA's letter may be a primary angle to obtain employment in some branch of the Intelligence Service.

In these circumstances, unless your senior officer wishes the matter pursued, we do not propose to take any action.

Captain
S.I.S.

/We

8.12.44
12.12.44
29.11.44

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IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. Jan 2002

We have no trace of anyone called
SIMONOVITCH.

Yours sincerely,

G. M. Langdon, Major
for Colonel W. E. Hinchley Cooke,
Regional Security Liaison Officer.

GHL/PS

THIS IS A COPY
OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS
DEPARTMENT
MAY 1958

Major Langdon,
London Region,

RECORDED

127 AUG 1944
Many thanks for a sight of these files. Mrs.
CHAMBERS was once a candidate for employment in the office,
as you will see from the attached L.183A. She will not
again be considered for employment so should you wish to
incorporate her papers in a different file please do so.

A.D.A.
26.11.44.

I.F. Stewart

I.F. Stewart for A.D.A.

A.D.A.

612

BOBADILLA, Pepita
L. 183.

Look-up reveals that you hold the file for the above-named woman - L.183.

I am therefore sending the attached communication from Blake Budden to you.

London Region.
22.11.44.

P. V. Langdon
G.H. Langdon, Major.

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

Langdon
22.11.44
Image R

C. "Mansfield" 2

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

Kensington 0300

37 BEAUCHAMP PLACE

S.W. 3

Dear Mr. "Mansfield"

SA has been
reported to me that
a man called
"Simomovitch"
has been seen in
London — Can you
verify this?

Simomovitch is the
agent for Nazi

fascist murder organisation.
 at the same time it would
 be interesting to know if
 following names have
 come across you in
 "Ruf" or "Rufo" —
 "Bomse" — Italian Israd
 lived in Russia 1918-1920
 all these people are to be
 bought by whoever pays —
 If this man is here you ought

37 BEAUCHAMP PLACE

S.W.3

to know ———
 If you wish I
 will give you
 further details

Sincerely

Theresa H. T. Fadden (Chapman)

Kensington 0300

Letter. to Mr. "Hansfield"
from Mrs. Pepita Haddon Chambers.

RECORDED

27 AUG 1938

Region 5/X

Your Ref: CX/

V.C. 20th November, 1944.

Dear

RECORDED
BORADILLA, Pazita

With reference to your letter of 18.11.44.

We will willingly (?) deal with this
matter.

Yours sincerely,

G.H. Langdon, Major
for Colonel W.E. Hinchley Cooke,
Regional Security Liaison Officer.

Captain
S.I.S.

CHL/PS

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ACT 1958. Jan 2002

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

CX
V.c.

dated 18.11.44.

Dear Langdon,

I enclose the original letter and envelope which have eventually found their way to one of our senior officers from ~~Popita BORADILLA~~ ^{RECORDED} erstwhile wife of Haddon ~~CHAMBERS~~ ^{29.11.44} also of Sidney G. O'REILLY, also defunct.

Our officer who sent it to me states that on one occasion on the instructions of his Chief, he saw the lady in 1940 and he adds the comment "once is enough."

He suggests that the whole matter may very well be left in the hands of M.I.5. I could not agree more and hope you feel the same way.

Yours sincerely,

Major G.H. Langdon,
M.I.5.,
London.

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IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. Jan 2002

44-95
29.11.44

19 NOV 1944

L 183(83) 58

CROSS REFERENCE.

DECLARDED

SUBJECT: Mrs Pepita HADDON-CHAMBERS

27 AUG 1958

Mentioned on a list of occupants of
13, Queens Gate Terrace, S.W.

Original in .P.F..17166..WEINSTEIN/MENZIES. dated.1.9.41..GR.9.11.41

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

Image Reference

COPY

For: L 183(83) Mrs Pepita HADDON-CHAMBERS

Original filed in: P.F. 17166 WEINSTEIN/MENZIES 51a

13 Queen's Gate Terrace
London

Dear Sasha

Thank you
so much for trying but
am afraid that won't
enable me to start -

I know it is
all very difficult at
the moment -

I did not
mean you to experience
the Embarrassment, I only
wanted to know if

S 914 H

You thought there was
a chance -

You always

S 914 H

COPY

For: L 183(83) HADDON-CHAMBERS, Mrs. Pepita

Original filed in: P.F. 17166 WEINSTEIN, Alexandre/MENZIES, Mrs. Cita

46a

R
S. KENSINGTON 5
No 1240

235

Mr. A. Weinstein,
Park Lodge,
Park Close,
Brightonbridge.

S 569W

13 Queens Gate

T. race

S.W. 4.

Vester 1943

Dear Sasha

Please keep this to yourself as I have been threatened with all sort of things if I communicate with the - I have the opportunity to start a cake and snack bar where it is very much needed. I have the permit from the Food Office. I have the supply of stuff. I have an agreement from 3 other shops to take all my surplus cakes and pies. I have 20 regular luncheon customers in fact everything included the money to pay 3 months supply but I have not the 3 months rent and electric deposit.

S 569W

which comes to \$29 - I need same in a fortnight. Can you help? - I would be able to repay in 6 months - It is a great chance for me to get out of this position so hope you may be able to do something -

Then I want to ask you if the thing there is any chance to get the Soviet to release Sidney (if still alive) or get compensation out of them for imprisonment or death without a trial? I know you are legally trained, do you think there is a chance now.

I would write, show the proceeds - I would like to have a talk but am afraid you are not able to arrange a flat, or are you? I can't call as I have many reports every day - What the hell are you doing? Let me know what you think and can do for Soviet side. Keep it to yourself.

S 569W

X Mrs Haddon Chambers
(sister of Alice Menzies)

L 183(83)

COPY

For: L 183(83) Mrs. Pepita HADDON-CHAMBERS

Original filed in: P.F. 17166 WEINSTEIN, Alexandre/MENZIES, Mrs. Cita



Dear Sarah - I said so far but
can't write till I get gas, have to
deposit \$5 - and \$3 for electricity -
the electric can wait but must
have the gas - I tell I can
promise to return it in 4 weeks
time as this looks very promising -
Do your utmost and try -
as ever
T.

B.162A

Mrs Haddon Chambers

35a, Gloucester Road
(Corner Elvaston Place)

The Tank Hole

(10% of the Profits go to the Tank Fund)

Home-made **CAKES,**
PIES, READY-MADE
FOOD to TAKE AWAY

B.162A

9-2
13-10-41

2560

3rd September, 1939.

Dear Stafford,

With reference to your letter of the 31st August,
regarding Mrs Pepita Haddon Chambers, I am afraid we have
no opportunity of utilising this lady's services.

Yours sincerely,

J.C. Stafford, Esq., O.B.E.,
Passport Office,
1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
Dartmouth Street,
Westminster,
London, S.W.1.

A30
pl. make Sep Serial 183A.

A2f

26
5/6/39



FOREIGN OFFICE.

Telephone: WHITEHALL 9060.

Telegraphic Address:
"TELPASOF PARL., LONDON"

Please quote Reference **JWS.**



PASSPORT OFFICE,

1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,

DARTMOUTH STREET,

WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S.W.1.

31st August 1939.

Dear Butler,

DECARDED

I enclose copy of a letter from Mrs. Pepita ~~27 AUG 1938~~ Addison Chambers who, as I believe you know, is the widow of Reilly who disappeared in Russia whilst he was employed on special service there, together with a copy of my reply.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Hafford

Capt. A.C.P. Butler O.B.E.,
Box No. 500,
Parliament Street B.O.,
S.W.1.

COPY.

8 ENNISMORE GARDENS,

S.W.7.

Kens.2074.

August 30th.

Dear Mr.Stafford,

Please excuse me bothering you but wonder if your department has any use for me? Unfortunately the pension I applied for having been refused,I could not work voluntary.

I speak fluently German, Dutch and French, also know the different dialects as Flemish etc. I can type in a poor way. Have, as probably you know, done anti-Communist work these last ten years on which organisation I have spent all my money. Consequently am used to doing espionage work. I also worked in conjunction with the French Police in their anti-Bolshevik work. If your department can not use me could you put me into touch with the decoding department or any kind of work I may be suited for.

I am a hard and reliable worker and am willing to do anything.

Again my excuses for troubling you.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) PEPITA HADLOW CHAMBERS.

RECORDED
27 AUG 1938

10
50
PASSPORT OFFICE.

31st August 1939.

JWS.

31st August 1939.

RECORDED

27 AUG 1939
Dear Mrs. Haddon Chambers,

I am afraid there is no appointment in this Office which could be offered to you. All the provisional staffing arrangements have been made and this includes a person with a knowledge of German, Dutch and French.

I have, however, passed your letter on to another quarter and I have no doubt they will communicate with you in due course if they can find an opportunity of making use of your kind offer of service.

Yours sincerely,

RECORDED

Mrs. P. Haddon Chambers,
8 Ennismore Gardens,
S.W.7.

53A

Captain Isaac rang me up this morning to say
that ~~RECORDED~~ Mrs ~~REILLY~~ had called at the War Office with some
manuscript which purported to contain the true story of
her life, and which Captain Isaac forwarded to Colonel
Menzies, M.I.1.c.

Colonel Menzies subsequently rang me up to tell
me that he had been through these papers and that, so far
as he could see, they contained nothing to which his
office could take objection.

Spoke D.S. who decided that, in the circumstances,
it would not be advisable for an officer of M.I.5. to
interview Mrs REILLY.

Dy.B.
16.11.31.

C.I.

Secret.

In reply, state NUMBER and DATE.

52A

MOST SECRET.

CX/2616, dated 11.8.31.
V.

My dear Harker,

Reference your PF.25096/MI5B, dated 7.8.31., the enclosures to which (with the exception of the translation) I return herewith:

I have consulted C.S.S. in this matter and he is of the opinion that no further action should be taken. It would, of course, have been open to us to put the suggested advertisement in the "Poslednya Novosti" through one of our Representatives in France, and possess ourselves of the ensuing correspondence, but, in view of the possibility that the whole thing may be provocation, we think it better to leave it alone. We would not advise forwarding the letter to Mrs. REILLY.

RECORDED
12 7 AUG 1938

Yours,

O.A. Harker, Esq.,
M.I.5.

*P.A. The whole case
S.M.V.*

SDA

PF.25096/MI5B.

7th August, 1931.

Dear Vivian,

A few days ago, the Admiralty received
the attached letter, enclosing one addressed to
Mme. Sidney Georgievitch ~~Boillat~~
~~29 Nov 1931~~

This letter I have had opened, photographed,
and resealed, and enclose for your information a
photograph, of the same together with a translation.

Before taking any further steps in the
matter, I should be grateful if you would ring me
up and let me know what you think should be done.

Yours sincerely,

(S) O. A. H.

Major V. Vivian, C.B.E.
M.I L.c.

49A



PF.25096/MI5B.

SECRET.

31st July, 1931.

Captain Booth,
G.P.O.

Will you please open the attached letter,
have it photographed, reseal it, and return it to
me?

FAH

M.I.5.B.

The. Harker,

Herewith. - 47A

VH

31-VII-31

48A

PF.25096/MI5B.

SECRET.

31st July, 1931.

Captain Booth,
G.P.O.

Will you please open the attached letter,
have it photographed, reseal it, and return it to
me?

SD. CAH.

M.I.5.B.

47A

Note.

The enclosed correspondence was handed to Captain Bacon by Commander Muirhead Gould, into whose possession it had come at the Admiralty.

The letter should be sent to G.P.O., opened, photographed, resealed, and returned to me, when I will consider what action is to be taken.

31.7.31.

sd. O.A.H.

41

On His Majesty's Service.

Letter in French addressed to Intelligence Service
Londres.

enclosing one in Russian to Madame
Sydney Georgievitch REILLY.



Intelligence Service

~~*Off*~~

Londres


Angleterre

28 mai - 1931

Monsieur,

Je vous prie bien vouloir parvenir cette
lettre à M^{me} Sidney Heilly, épouse
du capitaine. Sidney Heilly disparu en
U.R.S.S.. Je pense pouvoir fournir à M^{me}
Heilly quelques indications au sujet de
son mari, mais ne connaissant pas l'adresse
actuelle de cette dame je vous serais bien obligé
de vous charger de la transmission.

Veuillez agréer mes salutations
distinguées



Madame Sidney Georgiewitch
Bailey

27 Jan 1981.

Madame Sidney Heilly

Милостивое Государство

Я пишу Вам по русски, т.к. помню из Ваших писем, написанных в Женевской тюрьме 1912, что Вы учили этот язык. Я не писал Вам раньше, хотя проел Ваши письма в дни их появления, т.к. к этому были весьма серьезные причины. Причины эти в настоящее время не существуют и я пишу, чтобы высказать мое искреннее и глубокое убеждение, что Ваш супруг жив. И мои откровения Ваши мнения совпадают. Можете быть уверены, что я хорошо знаю мой маневренный язык, который в эти драмы дает мне сейчас свои приношения. Мои драмы, которые мне известны и которые я передал Вам с фотографической точностью. Начиная с осени 1925г., думаю, что с ноября месяца Парижская Генерал орен кривилась орудиями от нас адми ментом Жа Жаком Супруга. Высшее руководство за Ваши имени кий Молод - казавших оперативных отдела Г.П.У. в Париже и провал языка казавших советских разведки в Германии. Этот Молод поручил руководство за Ваши пере слани секретных агентов - все русские: Ивану Демисову Курчужину, Николаю Киселеву, Акимову и др. и главным образом известно, что все казавших были "сервис". Эти агенты были - Акимов на Avenue Carnot (№ 20 или 22), Курчужин около

Place Cléry (в отношении на эту же Donai или на
 rue de la Vierge?) - "Церковь" не знаю где. У этих
 трех муж. Курятеин знает хорошо Наши сыновья живут
 по России. Я не знаю что они в книге имеют раскаты,
 но Курятеин доверил свои подвиги Наши посели в
 Англии и в России; и знаю, что он дал Нам ^{и А. У. Дуркова} Английский
 адрес и следил за кругом знакомых Суворова.
 Английские доверил свои подвиги Наши предвещали на
 Меню, т.к. Бибиселов предположил и Бибиселов
 Мухомов Наши слух с Овером, покуда Английские
 Герцоги под наблюдением и отмен Мухомов, все
 по следствия Бибиселова. Овер основывался в Стамбуле
 слухи изиди и Пожар. "Церковь" Герцоги под наблюдением
 Мухомов среди Черкеса Куманова. У этих трех сыновей
 не один и другой друг, т.к. все они командированы
 к разным секторам секретных соединений. Охоту
 Готуков и уверю, что Английские соединения Р. Н. Ч.,
 и не знаю, которые были раньше тем же именем,
 и я знаю много изобретения Мухомов. Не знаю что
 стала получены от "Волков" Волков, Готуков, не
 Мухомов, едущим с Канон-го изобретением
 Мухомов или у Герцога, все Английские Мухомов.
 Указом Нам и следил за Нам и под Нами Готуков.
 Мухомов по Мухомов, а под Канон-го Готуков и Готуков
 Мухомов не Готуков Суворова Ренки, а Английские
 - с Готуковскими Мухомов не Мухомов: что же Английские
 Мухомов на Испанскую. ^{Но Суворова дела и Готуков Мухомов с Ренки Английские} Мы спросили Мухомов Мухомов

1) Нужно убедиться, что Чонг суждено стать — в
гольф Чонг суждено быть и своим собственным в то
самое время, когда закончился последний полет в
Корее или после 1925. и после 1926 года он
не закончился. Не забудем, что в то время
формировался на свои члены — от законных полков
охранения своим собственным существованием еще и своим
близким. Команды все полковники — и другие
среди остальных и свои командиры, что своим своим
и своим в то время своим своим своим своим своим
каждому своим своим своим, но что своим своим своим
самым своим своим. Сами и своим своим в своем
своими своими, своим своим своим, и своим
своими своим своим в России. Сами
на своем своим своим своим своим своим
в своем своим своим: "М. С. Р. своим своим своим
своими своим своим" своим своим своим своим
которым и своим своим — своим своим своим своим
и своим своим, что своим своим своим своим, и
своими своим своим своим своим своим своим своим
самым своим, но и своим своим своим своим и своим
самым своим своим своим своим своим своим своим.

Porti: 2 cupes 2 puz

Р. Сыда Минералогическое общество: Карьеры в
у Грэнжии и Карьеры в Рундании, Карьеры в Галле;
Аммониты под Сыдой, осыпаны на Змеева в Мюльбах и
Галле в Карьеры. Зрелище. Минералы Грэнжии: Косе Гло Косе
Минералы Гло Мюльбах за Косе Гло Карьеры Гло.

Кругом знакомых Губермана и А. А. и Лыкова (?)

Акинов держал под наблюдением Ваши

Женеву т.к. Бобышевичи предполагали и боялись возможности

Обером, поэтому Акинов держал под наблюдением и
отца Марксистик, где по сведениям Бобышевичей Обер
останавливался во время своего приезда в Париж.

Зернов держал под наблюдением сферу секретаря Курменова
из этих трех агентов он знает не знает другого, т.к. все они
принадлежали к разным секторам секретных сотрудников.

и уверил, что были еще сотрудники Л.Н.У.,
и не мало, которых были заняты тем же делом, но я
знаю лишь указанных людей. Все эти три лица получили
от "Волода" Вашу фотографию, очень плохую, сделанную с
какою-то интроспированною фужером или из зеркала, где был
помещен Ваш портрет. Искать Вас и ищут за Вами
не по Вашей фамилии по мужу, а по какой-то другой и
не Лева Сидней Ренте, а армията с
фамилией которую не помню. Это то было как же
на иванскую

Вы спросите меня почему я не могу уверить Вас что Ваш
муж жив — я должен Вас уверить, что я могу утверждать это
от имени главного начальника советской разведки в
Ноябре или декабре 1925 и осенью 1926 года от
его заместителя. Не знаю каких либо других

На мой счет оба начальника разведки were
old friends of mine before the war. Оказались мои
старыми приятелями еще до военного времени.

Я пишу Вам по русски, т.к. почел из Ваших мануаров
 Неполитанских в Гельсинской газете Sair, что Вы изучили
 этот язык. Я не писал Вам раньше, хотя прочел Ваши
 Мануары в день их появления, т.к. к этому были
 весьма серьезные призывы. Призывы эти в настоящее время
 не существуют и я Вам пишу, чтобы высказать мое
 искреннее и глубокое сожаление, что Вы супруги Жев. В этом
 отношении наши мнения совпадают. Хотел было Вам дойти бы
 поближе к тому маленькому уголку, который в этот момент ^{it would perhaps be to your} ^{a piece of this drama given which I stumbled by chance} ^{revealed by you}
 для меня случайно был приподнят. Тот факт, который
 мне известен и который я передаю Вам с фотографической
 точностью. Начиная с осени 1915, думаю, что с ноября месяца
 Парижское Улеу очень нервничало ожидая от Вас акты
 мести за Вашего супруга. Высшее наблюдение за Вами имел

„Вологды“ - Начальник оперативного отдела 2. п. у. в
 Перисе и правая рука начальника советской разведки
 в Франции. Этот „Вологды“ поручил наблюдение за Вами
 трем своим секретным агентам - все русские: Ивану
 Петисовичу Киримейку, Николаю Николасову Акимову
 и французскому представителю не знаю, но его псевдоним был
 „Зернов“ Эти агенты жили - Акимов на Avenue Carnot
 (№ 20 или 22) Киримейк около Place Clichy (в южной части)
 на углу rue Bonai или на rue Leclerc W 20? - Зернов -
 не знаю где. Из этих трех лиц Киримейк знает
 хорошо Вашего супруга лично по России. Я не знаю, что
 в конце концов раскрыли по Киримейку и может быть
 наблюдая Ваши поездки в Англию и обратно; я знаю,
 что он дал Вам Английский адрес и адрес за

Политики

10 грузские слезы

оставить и мне кажется, что может быть я мог бы это
либо написать более

Касательно Вашего

судьба, но для этого мне нужно был бы Ваше согласие. Сами я
ранее работал в анти-коммунистической организации, теперь
уже не работаю, но связи

и разницы (?) и

в России. Если бы вы хотели меня это либо сказать

дайте об этом в Правых Новостях: "М.С.Р."

прошу откликнуться своего корреспондента."

Конечно ^{дайте} вам адрес по которому я могу

бы писать - лучше всего по почте. Я пишу это,

что пишу

47A

Translation.

27.6.31.

Madame Sidney Reilly.

Dear Madame,

I am writing to you in Russian as I understood from your Memoirs, which appeared in the Belgian paper "Soir", that you had learnt that language. I have not written before although I read your Memoirs the same day they appeared; there were very important reasons why I should not write at that time. As these no longer exist, I am writing to you in order to give you my frank and fervent belief that your husband is alive. In this connection our opinions coincide.

It would perhaps be to your advantage to know something of this drama across which I stumbled by chance. Here are the facts as they are known to me, and which I give you with a photographic exactitude.

Beginning from the autumn of 1925, I think in the month of November, the Paris G.P.U. were extremely uneasy, as they were expecting that you would have your revenge on them, on account of your husband. A very close watch was kept on you byVOLODYA, the Head of the Operations Section of the G.P.U. in Paris, and the righthand of the Chief of the Soviet espionage in France. This VOLODYA ordered observation on you to be carried out by three of his secret agents - all Russian; Ivan Dennisovitch KIRSHTEN, Nikolai Nikolaevitch AKIMOV, the Christian and surname of the third were unknown to me but his pseudonym was "CHORNEE"(BLACK).

Of these agents AKIMOV lived in the Avenue Charno (No.20 or 22); KIRSHTEN near the Place Clichy (in a hotel on the corner of rue Douai and rue Leclos W.20 ?; I do not know where "CHORNEE" lived.

Of these three, KIRSHTEN knew your husband well in Russia.

- 2 -

I do not know what they found out in the end, but KIRSHTEIN had to keep you under observation during your journey to England and back; I know that he gave your English address and movements to a circle of acquaintances of SUVORIN and A.I.GULKOV(?). AKIMOV's duty was to keep a watch on your journey(?) to Geneva, as the Bolsheviki anticipated and feared your relations with the Ober^{*} (? waiter) and consequently AKIMOV also kept the Hotel Majestic under observation, where according to the Bolsheviki's information, Ober^{*} stayed when he came to Paris.

"CHORNEE" had General KUTEPOV's circle under observation. None of these three agents was known to the others, because (? they all belonged to different secret sections ?).

I readily admit and believe that there were other collaborators of the G.P.U., and many of them connected with the same business, but I only knew the individuals already mentioned.

All these three were given your photograph by VOLODYA. It was a very poor one, ^{reproduced} compiled from some illustrated journal or newspaper in which your photograph had appeared. They looked for you and followed you both under your own name (of your husband) and under another, not Mrs Sidney Reilly, but an actress whose name I cannot remember. Something was in Spanish

You ask me why I pin my faith on the fact that your husband is alive, so I must tell you that I personally heard this from the Chief of the Soviet espionage in November or December, 1925, and in the autumn of 1926 from his substitute. In order that you should not draw unpleasant conclusions about me, I may say that both these espionage agents were old pre-war friends of mine. Our political opinions differed, but the friendships remain, and I think that I could perhaps find out

- 3 -

more about your husband, but in order to do this I must first have your permission.

I myself formerly worked in an anti-Soviet organisation, and although I am no longer in this, the connections extend into Russia.

If you would like me to do anything further, put an advertisement in "Posleydnee Novosti" (note - evidently refers to the "Derniere Nouvelle", Russian newspaper published in Paris): "M.S.R. asks his correspondent to answer". Of course give the address to which I can write, best of all a poste restante one.

I apologise for writing..... and for not giving my address, but I am writing without knowing whether my letter is of interest to you.(?).

Ready to give my services

Friend.

P.S. the fate of the agents mentioned above was as follows:- KIRSHTEN was sent out of France and is in Rumania, I believe in Galicia; AKIMOV was arrested and sentenced to three months, and is living in Paris; "CHORNEE" was sent out of France after.....

- 3 -

more about your husband, but in order to do this I must first have your permission.

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If you would like me to do anything further, put an advertisement in "Posleydnee Novosti" (note - evidently refers to the "Derniere Nouvelle", Russian newspaper published in Paris): "M.S.R. asks his correspondent to answer". Of course give the address to which I can write, best of all a poste restante one.

I apologise for writing..... and for not giving my address, but I am writing without knowing whether my letter is of interest to you.(?).

Ready to give my services

Friend.

P.S. the fate of the agents mentioned above was as follows:- KIRSHTEN was sent out of France and is in Rumania, I believe in Galicia; AKIMOV was arrested and sentenced to three months, and is living in Paris; "CHORNEE" was sent out of France after.....

47A

Letter address to "Intelligence Service,
Londres,
Angleterre".

Postmark - Bruxelles, 29.7.31.

- - - - -

28 Juillet, 1931.

Messieurs,

Je vous prie bien vouloir parvenir cette lettre a
Mme.Sidney Reilly, epouse du Capitaine Sidney Reilly,
disparu en U.R.S.S. Je pense pouvoir fournir a Mme
Reyllly quelques indications au sujet de son mari, mais
ne connaissant pas l'adresse actuelle de cette dame
je vous serai bien obligé de vous charger de la
transmission.

Veillez agreer mes salutations distingués,

?

Copy.
No.125.
(T 7531/7096/378)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

20th July, 1931. 45

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No. 91 of the 2nd ultimo, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Henderson to state that neither the Home Office nor the War Office have any information concerning Mrs. Reilly or her husband.

2. There appears to be little doubt that Mrs. Reilly was a British subject by birth, but whether the Captain Reilly whom she is stated to have married was a British subject or not, it would be difficult to establish. As she has been in possession of a British passport for many years, and it appears probable that if this is withdrawn she might lose her employment, you need take no action in the matter. The question can be reconsidered, if necessary, when her passport becomes due for renewal in 1933.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. Tom Esq., C.M.G., M.B.E.,
etc., etc., etc.,
Antwerp.

44a

Extracts from W.O. file 0160/1693.

4.

Spoke F.O. and said we had no observations to offer.

M.I.5.
10.7.31.

(sgd) V.G.Kell Col.

7531/7096/378.

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for War and begs to enquire, by direction of the Secretary of State, whether an answer may shortly be expected to the Foreign Office letter No. T.7096/7096/378 of the 5th June respecting the cancellation of the passport held by Mrs Sydney George REILLY.

Foreign Office,
3rd July, 1931.

(41a)

COPY.

803,834.

13th June, 1931.

IMMEDIATE.CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Clynes to refer to your note (T.7096/7096/378) of the 5th instant covering a copy of a despatch with enclosure from His Majesty's Consul-General at Antwerp regarding the passport held by a Mrs. Reilly, and to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Henderson that Mr. Clynes has no information in regard to Reilly or his alleged wife.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

(sgd) H.H.C.Prestige.

The Under Secretary of State,
FOREIGN OFFICE.

40A

Air Ministry papers 71096, and War Office jacket 258152/1

returned 25.6.31

REILLY, Sidney George.

Born 1874.

- 19.10.17 Temporary commission granted in Canada.
- Jan.1918 Arrived in U.K. and in April sent to Russia.
Worked under M.I.1.c. and sent on several
missions. Given M.C.
- 30.5.18 Telegram from Mrs Sidney REILLY, 120 Broadway,
New York, asking for information as to husband's
whereabouts.
- 24.4.20 Placed on unemployed list.

(37a)

Conv of Minutes on H.O. file 603834.

To Commissioner of Police (S.B.) for observations.

(intd) H.S.
8.6.31.

Mrs Reilly has never come to the notice of the Police.

(intd) J.C.
10.6.31.

? Say S. of S. has no information in regard to
Reilly or his alleged wife.

(intd) H.S.
12.6.31.

And to M.I.5. to see.

(intd) J.P.
12.6.31.

Seen thankyou.

(intd) V.G.W.K.

M.I.5.
24.6.31.

(37a)

603,834.

13th June, 1931.

IMMEDIATE.CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Clynes to refer to your note (T.7096/7096/378) of the 5th instant covering a copy of a despatch with enclosure from His Majesty's Consul-General at Antwerp regarding the passport held by a Mrs. Reilly, and to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Henderson that Mr. Clynes has no information in regard to Reilly or his alleged wife.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(sgd) H.H.C.Prestige.

The Under Secretary of State,

Foreign Office.

See (33a)

36A

COPY of REGISTER of MARRIAGE
of S.G. REILLY + NELLY REPITA

RECORDED

12 7 AUG 1958

HADDON CHAMBERS

RECORDED

27 AUG 1958

36*

12th June, 1931.

re Empire Literary Service,
69, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

The above concern commenced business on 6.3.29 as a
"literary agency and tuition in journalism".

The partners are :

Francis Basil FULLER - British - 4 Poynings, Iver, Bucks.
journalist.

Thomas Sidney DENHAM - British - 16, St. Martins St., W.C.2.
journalist.

Richard Glyn GRIFFITH - British - 120 Wakehurst Road, Clapham.
journalist.

P.F. 39747 HOPKINS.
[Roy Cecil HOPKINS -] British - Flat A, 37 Queensborough Terrace,
Hyde Park - journalist.

The latter joined the firm 30th September, 1929.

On 15.9.30 FULLER changed his address to "Lancing", Bragwick
Road, Maidenhead.

The firm occupy offices on the 3rd and 4th floors at
69 Fleet Street, E.C. and are connected with the Globe Press
Ltd. at the same address.

[HOPKINS] is also a director and shareholder in the London
General and Economic Press Ltd., which is the subject of a
B.4. report dated 12th February last.

B.4.

H.H.

36A

15th June, 1931.

re Sydney George REILLY

Herewith copy of marriage certificate of the above and Nelly Pepita Louise Haddon Chambers, which took place 18.5.23.

In regard to Sigismund Georgevitch ROSENBAUM (or ROZENBLAUM) I searched the marriage register at Somerset House from 1906 to 1910 inclusive, but failed to find any entry of these names.

Neither could I find record of Sydney George REILLY or Nadine MASSIMO (his former wife) during the period July to September, 1908).

H.H.

CERTIFIED COPY of an Entry of MARRIAGE (6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 86).

Sec. 37 of the above Act enacts that "for every general search of the Indexes shall be paid the sum of *twenty shillings*, and "for every particular search the sum of *one shilling*, and for every Certified Copy the sum of *two shillings and sixpence*;" exclusive of Inland Revenue Stamp (54 & 55 Vict., c. 39) of *one penny*. Where the application is made by post and the search is conducted by the staff of the General Register Office, the *particular search fee* is *two shillings and sixpence*.



Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON.

Application Number:— 9839

REGISTRATION DISTRICT ST. MARTIN

1923. Marriage solemnized at the Register Office in the District of St. Martin in the County of London

No.	When Married. (1)	Name and Surname. (2)	Age. (3)	Condition. (4)	Rank or Profession. (5)	Residence at the time of Marriage. (6)	Father's Name and Surname. (7)	Rank or Profession of Father. (8)
29	Eighteenth May 1923	Sidney George Reilly Nelly Pepita Louise Haddon Chambers	49 years 29 years	Divorced husband of Nadine Reilly formerly Massino Spinster Widow	Captain R.A.F. (Retired) —	5 Adelphi Terrace Strand W.C. 14 Henrietta Street Cavendish Square	George Reilly (deceased) —	Captain Naval Reserve —

Married in the Register Office according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the by Licence before by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { Sidney Reilly } in the Presence of us, { Alice Menzies } W.D. Parkhouse Registrar
{ N.P. Haddon Chambers } { George Alexander Hill }
{ } { Stephen Alley } Wm. Lee Superintendent Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true Copy of an Entry in the Certified Copy of a Register of Marriages in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 13th day of June 19 31.

M 3439

This Certificate is issued in pursuance of and subject to the following Acts:—6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 86, sec. 38; 24 & 25 Vict., c. 98, sec. 36; 3 & 4 Geo. V., c. 27, sec. 3, 5 & 6.
The Act 6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 86, sec. 38, enacts "That all Certified Copies of Entries, purporting to be Sealed or Stamped with the Seal of the General Register Office, shall be received as evidence of the Birth, Death or Marriage to which the same relates, without any further or other proof of such Entry; and no Certified Copy purporting to be given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect which is not Sealed or Stamped as aforesaid."
Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this Certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to Prosecution under these Acts.

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

Image Reference:26



In 1908 Mrs REILLY claims to have married Sigismund Georgevitch ROSENBAUM (or ROZENBLAUM), Polish or Russian Jew, at Chancery Lane.

in 1911 a trustee obtained a British passport for her and her husband in the name of Sydney George REILLY.

Later REILLY left her and committed bigamy several times.

She last saw him in 1923.

REILLY meantime had offered his services to 'C', been in New York, joined R.F.C. in Toronto in Dec. 1917, and gone to Russia.

In 1923 he married at a West End Registry Office, an actress named Pepita, BOBADILLA, widow of playwright Haddon CHAMBERS.

28.9.25 killed in Russia.

Extract from W.O. file 0160/1693.

(33a)

Copy.

(T 7096/7096/378)

WRB/MC.

No. 91.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL

ANTWERP.

2nd June, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Vice Consul at Brussels and to request that I may be informed if any action should be taken in connection with the cancellation of Mrs.

Reilly's passport.

2. In regard to the last paragraph of Mr. Wilson's despatch I am now informed that Mrs. Reilly intends to proceed to London within the next few days and to call personally at the War Office.

I have, etc.,

(signed) Henry Tom.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

(33a)

Copy.

29th May, 1931.

No. 156.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that at the request of the
 DECARDE
 Empire Literary Service, 69, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4., I
 27 AUG 1938
 requested Mrs. Sydney Reilly to call at this office to show her
 a letter from them. At Mrs. Reilly's request I sent them the
 address of her Solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Webb, 18,
 Bloomsbury Square, London.

Mrs. Reilly is the wife of Captain Sydney George Reilly, the
 Secret Service man about whose adventures a sensational serial
 story is appearing at present in the London Evening Standard whom
 Mrs. Reilly is suing for damages. She states that on 28th August,
 1908, she was married to Sigismund Georgevitch ROSENBAUM (or
 ROZENBLAUM) at Chancery Lane Registry Office. She understood her
 husband to be a Polish or Russian Jew. In 1901 her Trustee,
 since dead, obtained a British passport for them in the name of
 Mr. Sydney George Reilly and wife, although there was no legal
 change of name by Deed Poll. Later Reilly left his wife and
 committed bigamy on several occasions and last saw her in 1923.
 Mrs. Reilly obtained a new passport (No. 2505) in Antwerp dated
 13th September, 1928, through this Vice Consulate.

Mrs. Reilly is now ruined financially and has a post as
 Governess with a Mr. and Mrs. Messenger (British) 18, Avenue des
 Nations, Brussels.

Mrs. Reilly is of a nervous disposition and bears the trace
 of an attempt to commit suicide by shooting herself through the

right/

H. Tom., Esq., CMG., MBE.,
 H.M. Consul General,
 British Consulate General,
 51, Rue Quellin,
 Antwerp.

(33a)

right temple, when she found her husband had committed bigamy. The following information is therefore given under all due reserve. She requested a message to be passed to a Captain Spencer of the War Office in the following terms:-

"She has been silent up to now as regards her husband's real origin and true name as she believed him to be really working against the Bolsheviks. In the light of recent events (including the publication of his adventures) she now has grave doubts that his efforts were entirely genuine and thinks that perhaps he may be alive and safe in Russia. She states that she knows various people mentioned in the press and would be willing to furnish further particulars as a loyal British Subject".

I have, etc.,

(signed) Darrell Wilson.

H.M.Vice Consul.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Special Branch,

Scotland House.

9th day of March, 1927.

The following statement by an Informant is submitted:

"I knew your English spy, Sidney RILEY, quite well. In 1924 while he was standing outside the Opera House in Moscow, I went up to him and told him to clear out as we had got him on our list. He did not know that I knew he was Sidney RILEY, but he apparently took my advice for when I met him again early in 1925 in Rome (I was there on Bolshevik business) he thanked me very much for what I had done for him.

"As you know no doubt he was shot on the frontier crossing from Finland into Russia.

"When he was in with the Denikin Movement he had a man named HILL with him on the same business but HILL had no redeeming qualities, he was just a blackguardedly spy, of poor moral character. Sidney Riley was a fine English gentleman and a very good chap. He had a number of friends among Russian Naval Officers, and the Bolsheviks had a great admiration for him and still speak of him for his bravery. As a matter of fact when he was shot the Bolshevik Department concerned with him did not know he was Riley. One or two of us did but that is neither here nor there.

"He was the son of a clergyman as far as I can remember and was thin and dark, of medium height and must have been aged about 35.

"It was understood he was spying from a Political point of view.

"Riley was very fond of women and he eventually married a cinema artist, an Argentine woman, with a name that sounded like Belbetta. For the moment I cannot remember the woman's name. Anyhow, about three months ago Moscow telegraphed to

- 2 -

their Embassy in Paris that they had information that Belbetta wanted to kill Rakovsky and a short time after the receipt of that telegram Mrs. Riley called to see Rakovsky. As they had all been warned at the Embassy that this woman might come to kill Rakovsky there was a considerable scuffle, all the Jews bolted and even Rakovsky removed himself quickly to the 2nd floor. Finally an ex-Russian officer, whose name I cannot remember, was sent to see her, none of the others being anxious to face the lady. She wanted to get a permit to get into Russia to obtain proof of Riley's death as she wanted to marry again. She was asked to write a letter and to state exactly what she wanted. She wrote the letter which was to the effect that she was the wife of Sidney Riley, that he had been spying for the British Government and had a false Soviet Passport in the name of Schretter, Christian name either Ivan or Nicholas, I cannot remember the exact name but I think that was it. I think that she wanted to get proper legal proof of his death.

"Rakovsky ordered a man named Abraham GIVOTOVOSKY to shadow her all the time as he knew her and Riley. I believe it was Abraham Givotovsky, who gave poor Riley away as I know he was a friend of his. Abraham Givotovsky, at the present moment is, or was going about with Mrs. Riley and being introduced by her to British circles in Paris.

"I think Givotovsky's orders are to get Mrs Riley back to Russia and when she is back there they are going to hold her, with the letter that she wrote saying that her husband was a British spy they hope to have a very good hold on the British Government for the exchange of any Russian spy they may catch.

Informant was very sarcastic on the way that the English spies are now working in Russia. He says that all the stuff is really coming from the Border States and that the British Government/

- 3 -

Government do not know what the facts are in Russia proper.

He says that an increase of the Staff of the British Representatives personnel is required as there are not enough there to get to know what is happening in Russia.

He says that to get hotch potch information by a dash in and out of Russia is no good but a man should be put into the Communist Party for a year or two and get the views not only of the Communist Party but what is generally happening in Russia. He affirms that the death knell of the Communist Party in Russia was signed with the death of Djerjinchsky and there is now an increasing turn over to the "Right". He says that the sort of notes written by the British Government has the effect of the re-bolstering of the Communist Party, either nothing should be done or else the very strongest note should be sent. No chance is given by the present British policy to the moderate Bolshevik party being able to oust the Communist party of whom there are only a few - but fanatics - and ignorant of outside affairs.

"THE MURDER OF SYDNEY REILLY".

"Let us mention another sanguinary affair which recently took place in Moscow within the walls of the G.P.U.

V.B.Savinkov was closely associated abroad with a certain Englishman by the name of S. Reilly who had formerly worked with him. This Reilly was acquainted with the "Trust" company, had faith in them and considered them to be sincere anti-Bolsheviks. With their assistance he decided to take a secret trip to Russia, not so much for the purpose of revolutionary struggle against the Bolsheviks as for the purpose of a reconnaissance for his personal affairs.

The members of the Trust took him across the Finnish frontier. For several days he remained unmolested in Moscow, when he was suddenly arrested there. The "Trust" at once

/took

- 7 -

took steps for his release, knowing that the arrest of Reilly would throw suspicion on them and they may be accused of his arrest. But Stalin energetically protested, and the G.P.U. wished either to compel Reilly to serve them as Yakushev and Oppenput had done, or once and for all get rid of a person dangerous to the G.P.U. Reilly would not consent to their proposals, the consequence of which was that he was several times brought out ostensibly to be shot and subsequently examination was resumed.

The Bolsheviks at first wished to conceal his arrest but the English somehow or other found it out, and the Bolsheviks in order to escape the possible demands by the English of his release murdered him when he was taken out for exercise, after first putting into practice their methods of torture. The murderer of Reilly, a member of the Tch.K, one Ibragim, put several bullets into Reilly out of a "Nagan" revolver on the Vorobievo hills where Reilly was ostensibly taken out for exercise.

After that the Bolsheviks inserted a statement in the press that Reilly was trying to cross the Finnish border, when he was discovered by the frontier guard, and in the shooting which ensued he was severely wounded and ultimately died.

The history of Shulgin, Reilly is one of many episodes which abound in the history and actions of the Moscow G.P.U.

We have pointed out of course only a few of the facts which have recently come under our notice concerning the actions of the G.P.U.

The danger of provocative dealings of secret departments, which was at one time universally recognized has paled before the danger with which Russia and the whole world is threatened by the provocative actions of the Bolshevik G.P.U.

/We

- 8 -

We wish to draw special attention of the emigrants to that part of provocative dealings abroad which are, at the present time being carried out by the Bolshevik G.P.U. One must not forget the fact that the Bolsheviks are first and foremost provocators, and in their provocative work they are capable of such deeds, as the affairs of Savinkov, Shulgin, Dolgorouki and Reilly have shown, which the former political departments were never capable of.

The G.P.U. is doing everything in its power to get the emigrés into their clutches and the emigrés must make their struggle with the G.P.U., their first duty.

N. 5875/1874/38

Transl. from "Svobodnaya"

11.10.27.

✓ V. L. Burtsev

(32A)

Note.

For papers dealing with the publication
of Sydney REILLY's adventures by Mrs. REILLY
see S.F.53/5/12 Vol.3.

A.R.2.
18.2.31.

(31a)

NEWSPAPER CUTTING FROM THE "WORKER'S LIFE."

26th July 1927.

FURTHER CONFESSIONS OF REILLY THE SPY

WHY did Sidney Reilly, the British spy, re-enter Soviet Russia (with a forged passport) in September, 1925?

Was it to test his "new ideas" about the possibility of "peaceful co-operation" with the Soviet Government, which according to Reilly's confession (printed last week) he conceived in 1922?

Not at all. Reilly says: "I entered Soviet Russia on my own initiative, because I heard of the existence of an apparently serious anti-Soviet group in the Soviet Union."

A little later, however, Reilly let the cat out of the bag. "Before my departure I had talks with many persons, belonging to quarters influential in Russian affairs, in London and America." And in a further statement, which Reilly described as "perfectly frank," he added: "I talked about my journey with Churchill. . . ."

"If I had returned, I should have communicated my impressions as to the extent to which the group previously mentioned might represent a serious factor in the anti-Bolshevik movement."

"and to what extent it deserves political and financial support."

But was this the only purpose of Reilly's visit? It is the only one mentioned in his confession. But luckily a letter was found on Reilly which he had just written, and which was certainly never intended for publication—although, like his confession, it has now found its way into the Moscow Press. This letter contains the following:

"The third measure, without which I am deeply convinced no solution is possible, is terror. A terror directed from a central point, but carried out by small independent groups or persons against individual prominent representatives of the Soviet Government."

"The aim of terror is always a double one. The first and less important is the removal of dangerous persons, the second and more important is to bring the morass into movement, to put an end to lethargy, to destroy the legend of the invulnerability of authority. If there is no terror it means there is no spirit in the movement."

"You may say that it is easy to speak of terror when one is safe abroad, but I tell you that I know people who have expended tremendous energy in its preparation (suitable to the present situation and the latest technical improvements) and are prepared to begin immediately the necessary means are placed at their disposal."

British Labour now has a chance of weighing up Tory hypocrisy about "Bolshevik savagery" and "Asiatic barbarism" at its true value. Further on, Reilly proceeds to give a sketch of the terrorist organisation as he sees it.

"Such an organisation," writes Reilly, "requires an exceptionally strong conspirative centre. Whether this can exist for any length of time in the present circumstances I don't know."

Terrorism, lying, organisation of insurrections and preparations for war—these once again are proved by the evidence of Sidney Reilly to be the methods of British Imperialism against Socialist Russia. Much the same methods are used against British Labour. The best way of fighting war against Socialist Russia is to fight for a General Strike to clear out Baldwin, and to drive out of the Labour leadership the traitors who hold you back from fighting Baldwin.

P. A.

D.B/s

11th March, 1927

Dear Morton,

I send you, herewith, a copy of informant's notes about Sidney RILEY, HILL and Pepita BOBADILLA. I do not know if the Givotovsky part of it is new to you, and include the remarks of the informant about agents working in Russia on page 3 for what they are worth.

Yours sincerely,

14th

Miss S

PA

X
(Abraham Givotovsky: vide under DI Gukovskiy; DI Rifle
Deals DI Oil Deal; DI. Northern Dept: 132)

A relative of Givotovsky: has been in R.T.D. Paris

—

(30a)

INTERNATIONALE PRESSE-KORRESPONDENZ.

Nº 25

17 24.6.27.

R.A. Sidney Railley

CHRONIK

der Politik und der Arbeiterbewegung

Abgeschlossen 24. Juni 1927

Nr. 25

Beilage zur „Inprekorr.“ Nr. 65

I. Internationale Politik.

Kriegsrat gegen die Sowjetunion in Genf.

15. 6. Konferenz der Locarno-Mächte mit Einbeziehung Japans. Amtliche Mitteilung erklärt, daß die schwebenden Fragen „innerhalb möglichst kurzer Frist“ geregelt werden und die Locarno-Politik weiter fortzusetzen ist.

15. 6. Litauischer Ministerpräsident erklärt, daß Wahlen zum Memeler Landtag spätestens bis September 1927 stattfinden werden. — Darauf verzichtet Stresemann auf weitere Behandlung der Memelfrage auf der jetzigen Ratssitzung.

16. 6. Ungarisch-rumänischer Streit über die Entschädigung der Großgrundbesitzer auf September vertagt.

16. 6. Rat stimmt Vertretung Deutschlands in der Mandatskommission zu.

17. 6. Schluß der Rats-Tagung. Frage des polnischen Munitionslagers in Danzig auf September vertagt.

18. 6. Zweistündige Unterredung zwischen Stresemann und Chamberlain.

Seerüstungskonferenz.

20. 6. Die von Coolidge einberufene Konferenz über die Regelung der Seerüstungen in Genf eröffnet. Teilnehmer: Ver. Staaten, England, Japan. Frankreich und Italien sind nur durch Beobachter vertreten. Ueber Flottenstützpunkte wird nicht verhandelt.

Jugoslawisch-albanischer Konflikt.

20. 6. Intervention Englands, Frankreichs, Deutschlands und Italiens in Tirana und Belgrad zur Lösung des albanisch-jugoslawischen Konfliktes.

II. Internationale Arbeiterbewegung.

14. 6. Anhuis als Sekretär der Fabrikarbeiter-Internationale zurückgetreten.

15. 6. Die Tagung der II. Internationale zur Kriegsgefahr auf Mitte September verschoben.

II. Länder.

Deutschland.

Zollerhöhungen: 18. 6. Reichskabinett will den autonomen Kartoffelzoll auf 1 Mark ab 1. Dezember 1927 erhöhen, will den Zwischenzoll für Schweinefleisch streichen. Bisheriges zollfreies Kontingent für Gefrierfleisch soll bestehen bleiben; die ganze Regelung soll bis Ende 1929 gelten. — 20. 6. Reichslandbund protestiert gegen ungenügende Zollerhöhungen.

Beamten-Besoldung: 18. 6. Reichskabinett stellt allgemeine Reform des Beamten-Besoldungs-Gesetzes (gültig seit 1920) mit allgemeinen Redewendungen für 1. Oktober 1927 in Aussicht, lehnt aber jede Gehaltserhöhung vor dieser Reform ab.

Parlamentar. Niederlage des Bürgerblocks: 15. 6. Sozialdem. Antrag, Reichspostminister soll Porto-Erhöhungsvorlage zurückziehen, mit 175:173 Stimmen gegen Regierungsparteien angenommen. — 16. 6. Reichspostminister zieht Vorlage in Verwaltungsausschuß zurück.

Wehrverbände: 14. 6. „Stahlhelm“ schickt an sämtliche Bürgerblockparteien zwei Gesetzentwürfe, die Zuchthausstrafe auf Behauptung der deutschen Kriegsschuld und bevorzugte Arbeitsbeschaffung für Frontsoldaten verlangen.

Sachsen: 16. 6. Landtag lehnt sozialdem. Mißtrauens-Antrag und kommunistischen Auflösungsantrag mit 49:47 St. ab (dafür außer Komm. und Sozialdem. nur 2 Natsoz., alle anderen, auch die Deutschnat., dagegen).

Arbeiterbewegung.

Arbeitskämpfe: Streiks: 18. 6. In einem Betrieb in Duisburg-Meiderich (620) gegen Maßregelungen. — Schiedssprüche: 21. 6. Kali-Industrie (plus 6 Prozent bis 1. 6. 28). — Kündigungen (durch Gewerkschaften): 17. 6. Textilindustrie Erzgebirge und Westsachsen.

Gewerkschaftsbewegung: (freie Gewerkschaften): 12. 6. Tagung Erw. Vorstandes Verkehrsbundes; Mitgliederzunahme: Ende 1925: 289 455, Ende 1926: 313 069, 1. 5. 27: etwa 325 000. — 17. 6. Beiratstagung des Bauwerksbundes am 1. 4. 27: 351 552 Mitglieder. — 19. 6. Metallarbeiter Berliner Ortsgruppe (komm. Mitgliedermehrheit, aber reform. Ortsverwaltung); Mitglieder rückgang: Ende 1925: 61 564, Ende 1926: 57 834. — 19. 6. Zimmerer, Ortsgruppe Berlin (komm. Leitung); Mitgliederzunahme: Ende 1925: 4292, Ende 1926: 4838. — 20. 6. Textilarbeiter-Verbandstag in Hamburg; Mitgliederzunahme: 1924: 326 000, Ende 1926: 284 000, jetzt 298 000. — 21. 6. Berliner ADGB-Mitglieder (alle Verb.): 1913: 302 052 (einschl. Angestellte), 1921: über 700 000, Ende 1924: 270 477, Ende 1925: 294 204, Ende 1926: 296 706.

Genossenschaften: 19./23. 6. Tagungen des Zentralverbandes Deutscher Konsumvereine in Essen.

SPD: 16. 6. Süddeutsche Länder-Konferenz über Frage des Einheitsstaates.

SPD-Jugend: 16. 6. Austritt der Ortsgruppe Güstrow (Mecklenburg-Schwerin).

Kommunisten-Verfolgungen: Suhl: 17. 6. Kommunist. Thüring. Landtagsabg. wegen Hindenburg-Beleidigung (Hundegedicht) zu 1 Monat Gefängnis. — Hamburg: 20. 6. Kommunist. Redakteur wegen „Gotteslästerung“ zu 3 Mon. Gefängnis!

England.

Politik.

14. 6. Foreign Office verweigert Erlaubnis zur Ausreise englischer Kinder nach Moskau.

14. 6. Protestmeeting in London gegen Entscheid. des Foreign Office, englischen Kindern Ausreise nach Moskau nicht zu gestatten. Hauptredner des Protestmeetings ist A. J. Cook.

14. 6. „Daily Herald“ konstatiert in einem Artikel, daß die meisten jetzt gespielten englischen Filme den Krieg als etwas Edles und Unvermeidliches darstellen.

15. 6. Unterhaus stimmt für zweite Lesung der Vorlage betreffs Einschränkung der Rechte der lokalen Armenverwaltungen.

16. 6. Arbeiterabgeordneter Buchanan wird von Parlamentsitzung ausgeschlossen, weil er Unterstaatssekretär des Außen, Locker Lampson, der Lüge zeugt, als dieser behauptet, England bediene sich keiner Spionage.

17. 6. Im ländlichen Wahlkreis Westbury wird Konservativer mit stark herabgesetzter Mehrheit gewählt.

17. 6. Debatte im Unterhause über Indien; Lansbury und Saklatvala sind Hauptredner; letzterer sieht vollständige Vertreibung der Engländer als einzige Hilfe für Indien, alle anderen Reformen seien illusorisch und schädlich.

19. 6. Lord Grey spricht am 23. Juni in London über das Thema: „Sowjetrepublik und Weltrevolution“.

20. 6. Oberhaus diskutiert Plan seiner eigenen Reform, um der nächsten Labourregierung unmöglich zu machen, Oberhaus gründlich zu demokratisieren oder gänzlich abzuschaffen.

Arbeiterbewegung.

15. 6. Ergebnis der langwierigen Verhandlungen zwischen Unternehmern und Maschinenbauern ist Vorschlag der ersteren, Wochenlohn der Zeitarbeiter um zwei Mark zu erhöhen; Vorschlag wird der Urabstimmung unterbreitet.

Dominions und Kolonien.

Irischer Freistaat: 15. 6. Resultat der Parlamentswahlen: Regierungspartei 46, Republikaner 44, Arbeiterpartei 22, Bauernpartei 11, Sinnfeiner 5, sonstige Parteien 20 Mandate. Arbeiterpartei gewinnt 8 Mandate.

Frankreich.**Politik.**

11. 6. Großes Meeting der „Liga für Menschenrechte“ für Sacco und Vanzetti. Caillaux und andere bürgerliche Demokraten als Redner.

12. 6. Nachwahl eines Pariser Munizipalrates: Kommunisten 3288 Stimmen (letzte Wahl 1925: 1738), Sozialisten 4594 (9324), Bloc national 5544 (5334).

12. 6. Zweiter Wahlgang der Kammer-Nachwahlen in Aube: Bloc national 28 000, Kommunisten 25 000 Stimmen. Ein Teil der Sozialisten stimmte für Bürgerlichen.

Arbeiterbewegung.

Arbeitskämpfe: 13. 6. Proteststreik der Bergarbeiter von St. Etienne (24 Stunden) gegen die Verhaftung des Sekretärs der unitarischen Gewerkschaft.

Gewerkschaften: 11. 6. Kongreß des Verbandes der Steuerveranlagungsbeamten beschließt mit großer Mehrheit Austritt aus dem Beamtenverband und direkten Anschluß an die CGT. — 11./12. 6. Starke Opposition gegen die Zentralisierung auf dem Kongreß des unitarischen Staatseisenbahnverbandes. — 15./18. 6. Kongreß des reformistischen Verbandes der Staatsarbeiter. lehnt Einheitsvorschlag der CGTU ab (229:62, 14 Stimmen für einen Vermittlungsvorschlag).

Sozialistische Partei: 15. 6. Der Parteivorstand mißbilligt die Haltung Renaudels, der sich bei der Nachwahl in Aube für Kandidaten des Bloc national aussprach.

Kommunistische Partei: 16. 6. Regierung kündigt sofortige Verhaftung Doriots nach seiner Rückkehr an. Angesichts der Abneigung der Kammer verspricht Poincaré, diesen Beschluß bis zur endgültigen Entscheidung der Kammer aufzuschieben. — 17. 6. Massenmeeting (15 000) in Paris gegen Regierungsmaßnahmen. Doriot erscheint unerwartet in der Versammlung und spricht unter mächtigem Beifall.

Soldaten-Bewegung: 11. 6. Kundgebung des I. Genie-Regiments in Versailles unter Absingung der „Internationale“. Die Demonstranten verlangen Hemden und erreichen ihre Forderung. — 13. 6. Demonstrationen des 95. Infanterie-Regiments in Burges mit Versuchen, die Gefangenen zu befreien; sie erreichen das Versprechen der Besserung von Ernährung und Wohnung. — 14. 6. Reservisten-Kundgebungen in mehreren Orten, insbesondere in Besançon, gegen schlechte Nahrung, Kleidung und Ueberanstrengung.

Italien.

10. 6. Der Herzog der Abruzzen aus Abessinien, das er in Vertretung des Königs besuchte, zurückgekehrt.

13. 6. Herzog der Abruzzen auf einem Kriegsschiff nach Somaliland abgereist. — Der Gouverneur von Eritrea, Gasparini, in Rom eingetroffen. — Besuch einer offiziellen Mission aus Yemen für die nächsten Tage angekündigt.

Spanien.

1. 6. Im Obersten Rat für Brennstoffe (unter dem Vorsitz von Primo de Rivera) schlägt der Sozialdemokrat Llana im Namen des reformistischen Grubenarbeiterverbandes Asturiens Erhöhung der Arbeitszeit unter Tag von 8 auf 8½ Stunden vor; als Gegenleistung fordert er dafür: 1. Inspektion der Gewerkschaft in den Gruben; 2. Keine Entlassungen von Arbeitern. — 8. 6. „El Socialista“, Zentralorgan der SP. Spaniens, lobt Vorschlag Llana als „Beweis edelster Opferwilligkeit der Arbeiter“. — Vorstand des Grubenarbeiterverbandes Asturiens wendet sich in offiziellem Communiqué scharf gegen die Kommunisten, die den Vorschlag Llana bekämpfen, und versucht, sie damit zu diskreditieren, daß „diese Elemente nichts anderes tun, als in den Reihen unseres Verbandes eine desorganisatorische Tätigkeit zu entfalten.“

6. 6. Rektor, Vizerektor und sämtliche Dekane der Universität von Barcelona legen ihre Aemter wegen Differenzen mit Primo de Rivera nieder.

9. 6. Die Werftarbeiter von El Terrol spontan in Streik getreten. — 10. 6. Die Streikenden wollen zur Arbeit zurückkehren, sind aber ausgesperrt. — Primo de Rivera erklärt, die Streikenden werden hart bestraft und von der Arbeit entlassen, auch wenn man sie durch ausländische Arbeiter wird ersetzen müssen. — 10. 6. Auch die Werftarbeiter von Bilbao in Streik getreten. — 10./12. 6. Während die bürgerliche Presse sich in Leitartikeln mit den Streiks beschäftigt (und „energische Maßnahmen“ fordert), schweigt „El Socialista“, Zentralorgan der SP. Spaniens sie tot.

Portugal.

10. 6. Wilde Gerüchte über Putschvorbereitungen. Regierung dementiert, auf „falsche Gerüchte“ hin sind aber Truppen mobilisiert worden. — Die Lage ist äußerst gespannt. Entgegen früheren Regierungsmeldungen sind die Verhandlungen über die 12-Millionen-Pfund-Anleihe noch nicht abgeschlossen.

Polen.**Politik.**

14. 6. Der Einspruch gegen die Ungültigkeitserklärung der Liste der Arbeiterlinken bei den Warschauer Gemeindewahlen (auf die demonstrativ 75 000 Stimmen fielen), vom Ministerium für Inneres abgelehnt.

16. 6. Der Mörder Wojkows, Kowerda, vom Standgericht zu lebenslänglichem Zuchthaus verurteilt. Zugleich empfiehlt das Gericht den Mörder der Begnadigung des Republikpräsidenten.

16. 6. Gemeindewahlen: Rzeszów: Pilsudski 2953, Nationaldemokraten 1182, Poale Zion 248, Kommunisten 503, PPS. „boykottiert“ die Wahlen, um den polnischen Besitzstand in der Westukraine nicht zu schmälern.

19. 6. Zum Präsidenten der „Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego“ (Bank der Landeswirtschaft) der General Goreski ernannt.

Arbeiterbewegung.

14. 6. In Posen Lohnkonflikt in der Metallindustrie. Streikdrohung.

19. 6. Der Warschauer Streik der Bauarbeiter verbreitet sich auf alle Bauarbeiter (3000). Die Industriellen weigern sich, die Forderungen zu erfüllen. Die Zentralkommission der Gewerkschaften (in Händen PPS.), weigert sich, die Forderung des Streikkomitees auf Verbreiterung des Streiks auf andere Arbeiterkategorien zu erfüllen.

Weißer Terror.

18. 6. In Lemberg der Verein der Freidenker durch die Polizei aufgelöst.

18. 6. In Luck wegen Zugehörigkeit zur Kommunistischen Partei der Westukraine verurteilt: Faryna Zadereja und Hnietcki zu lebenslänglichem Zuchthaus, 3 zu 15 Jahren, 8 zu 8 Jahren, 3 zu 6 Jahren, 7 zu 4 Jahren, 5 zu 2 Jahren, 1 zu 1 Jahr Zuchthaus.

Tschechoslowakei.

15. 6. Außenministerium erklärt auf Protest der tsch. Sozialdemokraten gegen schriftliche Aufforderung des Vatikans an die tschechoslowakischen kath. Priester (Papstbrief), die Interessen der Kirche gegen den Staat zu vertreten, daß die Regierung keine Möglichkeit hat, „die Korrespondenz zwischen Vatikan und Bischöfen zu verhindern“.

16. 6. Masaryk zum Mitglied der römischen päpstlichen Akademie gewählt. (Zeichen für das sich vorbereitende Konkordat.)

16. 6. Waffenlager der tsch. Faschisten in Kladno entdeckt. Gendarmerie weigert sich trotz Forderung der Arbeiter, Waffen zu beschlagnahmen, „weil sie vom Ministerium für Verteidigung geliefert worden sind“.

21. 6. Tsch. Agrarierpartei versendet Geheimschreiben über Organisation bewaffneter „Schutzwehren“ in allen Orten der Republik, unter dem Deckmantel „Nationaler Schützenverbände“. Sie müssen überall mindestens 12 Mitglieder und einen Führer umfassen. Mitglieder sollen möglichst gediente Soldaten aus dem Bauernstand sein. Ihre Aufmerksamkeit ist

„auf die Pflicht zur Bereitschaft zur Selbsthilfe bei Bedrohung der Ordnung und der Ruhe, zum Schutz des Privateigentums“ zu lenken. Zu „interessieren sind alle Freunde der Jägerei, gewesene Offiziere und Legionäre“. Höchster Protetktor ist der agrarische Kriegsminister.

Arbeiterbewegung.

14. 6. Polizei Bratislava (Preßburg) verhaftet Teilnehmer einer „geheimen“ Lenin-Schule, die „zur Untergrabung der staatlichen Autorität und zur Spionage“ organisiert worden ist. Verhaftete Teilnehmer der seit 2 Jahren legal arbeitenden Parteischule der KP.

15. 6. KPTsch. richtet an deutsche Sozialdemokraten Angebot, gemeinsam gegen die reaktionäre Verwaltungsreform und die Angliederung Schlesiens an Mähren zu kämpfen. — 18. 6. Deutsche Sozialdemokraten lehnen gemeinsame Aktion ab, weil „die KP. die Arbeiterbewegung zerschlagen, und von außenstehenden Faktoren politisch und materiell abhängt.“ Ihrer Ansicht nach kann die proletarische Einheit nur „nach Wiederaufrichtung der proletarischen Demokratie in Rußland und Liquidierung der Kommunistischen Parteien im Ausland“ hergestellt werden.

17. 6. Streik in der Seidenindustrie. Unternehmer sperren sämtliche Arbeiter als Antwort auf den Streik in 8 Betrieben aus. 15 000 Arbeiter betroffen. Vermittlungsverhandlungen der Regierung erfolglos.

15. 6. Zahlreiche Betriebe protestieren gegen Verwaltungsreformvorlage.

16. 6. Betriebsratswahlen bei Breitfeld u. Danek, Gießerei in Schlan bei Kladno. IAV. 271 Stimmen, 4 Mandate, tsch. Amsterdamer 250 Stimmen, 3 Mandate, tsch. Nationalsozialisten 67 Stimmen, 1 Mandat. Die ersten Wahlen wurden auf sozialdemokratischen Protest hin für nichtig erklärt. Beim zweiten Wahlgang verlieren Sozialdemokraten weitere 10 Stimmen.

21. 6. Unternehmer kündigen Kollektivvertrag in der Porzellanindustrie.

Oesterreich.

17. 6. Der christlichsoziale Nationalrats-Abgeordnete Gürtler (Graz), hält eine Rede für Koalition der Christlichsozialen mit den Sozialdemokraten.

17. 6. Eröffnung des 9. Parteitages der KPOe.

Ungarn.

16. 6. Gesamte Presse bringt heftige Angriffe gegen Völkerbund, wegen Aufschub der Entscheidung bezüglich des ungarisch-rumänischen Entschädigungskonfliktes. Demokratische Zeitungen über „Bankrott des Völkerbundes“. Regierungsblätter fordern „Austritt aus Völkerbund“. Organ des Handels- und Industriekapitals: „Die Zeit der Revision des Trianoner Vertrages ist gekommen“. Versuch, Konzessionen von seiten Rumäniens zu erpressen.

18. 6. Gemeindevertretung Budapests gegen Bürgermeister und Finanzkommission wegen bedeutender Ueberschreitung der Kredite. Fordert sofortigen Rücktritt der Verantwortlichen.

Arbeiterbewegung.

Chauffeurstreik in Budapest. 14. 6. Streikende stellen als Bedingung für Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit Wiedereinstellung sämtlicher Streikenden. Unternehmer stützen sich auf bisher 180 Streikbrecher und lehnen es ab, dieselben auch nach dem Streik zu entlassen. Gewerkschaftsrat beschließt, die Streikenden „mit ganzer Kraft“ zu unterstützen. — 16. 6. Urabstimmung mit 572:88 Stimmen für Fortsetzung des Streiks. — Gewerkschaften fordern, daß Konzession der Unternehmer auf Chauffeure übertragen werde. — 17. 6. Bedingungslose Unterwerfung der Streikenden. „Nep-szava“ zur Niederlage: Die Direktion wird Beschwerden der Angestellten untersuchen. Der größere Teil der Streikenden wird „wieder aufgenommen“!

14. 6. Streik der Bauarbeiter und Bäckereiarbeiter in Pecs (Fünfkirchen), weil Unternehmer die neunstündige Arbeitszeit erzwingen wollen. — 15. 6. Sozialdemokratie erklärt, allgemeinen Streik in Pecs zu organisieren, wenn Unternehmer nicht nachgeben. Polizei verbietet Streikversammlungen. — 17. 6. Unternehmer erklären, bisherige Arbeitszeit beibehalten zu wollen. Streik beendet.

16. 6. Feier der „Nationalen Bergarbeiter“ unter Beisein des Staatssekretärs für Inneres, in Salgotarjan. Versuch, die Bergarbeiter in die „Nationale Front“ einzugliedern.

Balkan.

Rumänien.

16. 6. Konferenz der Ungarischen Partei in Cluj. Beschluß: für Koalition mit der Partei der deutschen Minderheiten, Flügel mit Stefan Keckskemethy und Kos bildet neue „Volkspartei“, welche gegenwärtig mit nationalzaranistischer Partei koalitiert. Die Gruppierung mit Graf Toldalaghy und Krener für Koalition mit Liberalen, bleibt aber noch reserviert.

17. 6. Verhandlungen zwischen Averescu und Torga zwecks Fusion.

17. 6. Vorschlag des Arbeiter- und Bauernblocks an Sozialdemokratische Partei über Wahlblock-Bildung. Sozialdemokratische Partei stellt Bedingungen, weshalb der Block nicht zustande kommt.

18. 6. Scharfe Gegensätze in nationalzaranistischer Partei zwischen Manu (Nat. Partei) und früheren Zaranisten Mihalake über die Wahlkoalition mit Liberalen (Bratiana).

20. 6. Wahlkoalition zwischen Lupu (selbständige rechte Bauernpartei) und Bratiana.

21. 6. Die Verhandlungen zwischen Liberalen (Bratiana) und Nationalzaranisten (Manu) abgebrochen. Die Koalitionsregierung Stirbei zurückgetreten.

Bulgarien.

17. 6. Zusammenritt des neuen Parlament.

17. 6. Dr. Koroschew (Führer der slowenischen Partei Jugoslawiens) in Sofia eingetroffen. Besprechungen mit Ljaptschew und Regierungsmitgliedern.

20. 6. Scharfe provokatorische Kampagne der Regierungs- und faschistischen Presse gegen Arbeiterpartei und Arbeiterblock.

20. 6. Streik der Tabakarbeiter dauert an.

Jugoslawien.

14. 6. Verhafteten Kommunisten Stokitsch und Michailowitsch in Hungerstreik getreten.

15. 6. Vertreter des Zentrums der Radikalen Partei in Regierung. Srschitsch (Justizminister) zurückgetreten. Besetzung der noch freien Ministerposten von Anhängern Wukischewitsch und Demokraten: Peritsch, Subotisch, Kozitsch, Sawitsch, Angelinowitsch und Doradowitsch. Wahlen am 11. September 1927.

17. 6. Wukischewitsch schließt mit Ungarischer Partei in Wojwodina Wahlblock.

Griechenland.

14. 6. Konflikt zwischen Tabakarbeitern und Unternehmern in Saloniki beigelegt. In Kawala und Drama dauert Aussperrung der Tabakarbeiter an.

16. 6. Prozeß gegen 26 Arbeiter und die kommunistischen Abgeordneten Papanikolau und Sulam in Saloniki.

19. 6. Protestmeeting der Bauern aus Mazedonien in Saloniki. Verlangt von Regierung Verteilung des Bodens an die Bauern.

Skandinavien.

Norwegen.

15. 6. Madsen, Vorsitzender der NAP-Parlamentsfraktion, hält gelegentlich Trauerfeier in Sowjetbotschaft für Wojkow Rede gegen englandfreundliche Politik norwegischer Regierung. Heftige Storting-Debatte über diese Rede. Mißbilligungsantrag gegen Madsen von allen bürgerlichen Parteien gegen NAP und Kommunisten angenommen.

Latein-Amerika.

Panamerikanismus.

10. 6. Spanische Regierung bewilligt Kredit für Ausbau Flughafens für die neue Linie Sevilla-Buenos Aires.

Argentinien.

8. 6. Imposante Protestdemonstration in Cordoba gegen die Verurteilung von Sacco und Vanzetti.

Nicaragua.

9. 6. Der liberale Führer Sacasa in Guatemala eingetroffen; von der Bevölkerung mit Jubel begrüßt.

China.

Die Lage in der Kuomintang.

30. 4. Fengyuhsiang und Yüoyin erklären sich für die Beschlüsse der März-Plenumsitzung der Kuomintang-Exekutive. — 1. 5. Fengyuhsiang übernimmt den Oberbefehl über die 2. Armee in Sinanju. Bei den Maifeiern legte er den Eid ab, für die Interessen der Arbeiter kämpfen zu wollen. — 4. 5. Kuomintangparteileitung der Provinz Hupe erklärt sich für die Zusammenarbeit mit der Kommunistischen Partei und für die gemeinsame Verantwortung an der chinesischen Revolution. — 6. 5. Die Bodenreformkommission der Kuomintang beginnt ihre Tätigkeit.

Die Tschangkaischek-Clique.

30. 4. Tschangkaischek erläßt Haftbefehl gegen den englandfreundlichen Präsidenten der Schanghai Handelskammer und setzt seine japanfreundlichen Anhänger in den Vorstand der Handelskammer hinein. — 5. 5. Tschangkaischek erläßt Schiedsspruchssatz für Arbeitnehmer und Arbeitgeber.

Die Tschangtsolin-Clique.

1. 5. Changtsungchang will 10 Millionen Dollar in seinem Gebiet (Schantung und Chail) in diesem Monat für Kriegszwecke aufbringen. — 3. 5. Ein Armeeführer, Anhänger Changtsungchang, ist zu Tschangkaischek übergelaufen. — 5. 5. Wegen der Bedrohung Tschentschangs durch die Wuhan-

armee legen die Unternehmer einer Spinnereifabrik mit über 5000 Arbeitern ihren Betrieb still.

Der weiße Terror.

28. 4. Litatschau und andere Genossen, insgesamt 21 Personen werden in Peking von Tschangtsolin hingerichtet. — 2. 5. Peoples Tribune, Zentralorgan der Kuo Min Tang in Hankau berichtet: General Lidjichin hat im Kreis Schunde (Provinz Kwangtung) über 40 Dörfer zerstören lassen und am 22. 4. 12 wichtige Kuomintang-Funktionäre erschossen. — 4. 5. Peoples Tribune berichtet: Tschangkaischek läßt in Nanking 16 Kuomintangführer erschießen. — 4. 5. Tschangkaischek verhaftet 50 Studenten in Shanghai.

Die Massenbewegung.

1. 5. Große Maifeiern im Wuhaner Regierungsgebiet. Tschangkaischek veranstaltet Maifeiern, indem er die Arbeiter mit Kuchenbroten anlockt. Er erläßt verschiedene Manifeste gegen die Kommunisten, die seine Revolution zerstören und gegen die 2. Internationale, die den Geist der Maifeiern geschwächt hat. Tschangtsolin verbietet die Maifeiern. — 5. 5. Im Wuhaner Regierungsgebiet Feiern zum Andenken an Marys Geburtstag und an die Gründung der revolutionären Regierung in Kanton.

Die Tätigkeit der Imperialisten.

3. 5. Flucht des chinesischen Hauptkommandeurs bei der Hongkong-Schanghai-Banking-Corporation, weil die Bank ihren Zahlungspflichten nicht nachkommen kann.

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Die Geschäftsleitung.

chinesischen Revolution mit der Bourgeoisie zusammenhängen. Jeder weiß aber, daß sie selbst in dieser Periode Mitglieder der führenden Organe der KPSU, und der Kommunistischen Internationale waren und an dieser ganzen Arbeit teilgenommen haben. Auf dem letzten Plenum der Exekutive haben sie ihren letzten Schuß abgefeuert. Die ritterlichen „Tugenden“ wurden auf dem Plenum entlarvt, es wurde der Opposition die Maske herabgerissen, unter deren Schutz sie gegen die Führung der Komintern und gegen das ZK. unserer Partei kämpfte. Deshalb betritt die Exekutive der Komintern den Weg eines noch festeren Zusammenschlusses der Kaders unserer kommunistischen Parteien. Die Komintern wird aus dieser Etappe des inneren Kampfes noch konsolidierter hervorgehen.

Es ist selbstverständlich, daß eine so charakteristische Tatsache auf jeden einen erschütternden Eindruck macht: Wir stehen gegenwärtig vor ungeheuren Schwierigkeiten; gegen uns bereitet sich der englische Imperialismus mit allen seinen Vasallen vor, gegen uns stehen die Kräfte Tschang Tso Lins; Beziehungen zwischen England und der Sowjetunion sind gebrochen usw.; die Ereignisse entwickeln sich mit überraschender Geschwindigkeit — aber Genosse Trotzki formuliert in seinen Thesen folgenden Satz: „Die gefährlichste aller Gefahren ist . . . das innerparteiliche Regime in der KPSU, und in der Komintern!“ Wenn man eine solche Perspektive hat, wenn man die „Hauptgefahr“ hier sieht, wenn das innerparteiliche Regime der KPSU, und der Komintern der Hauptfeind sind, dann los gegen diesen Hauptfeind. Die Chamberlains und die sonstigen Feinde, sie stehen im Hintergrund, mit ihnen kann man noch warten. Wie sehr auch die Opposition an uns gezerrt hat, wie sehr sie auch die Arbeiten des Plenums gehemmt hat, das Plenum hat dennoch alle wichtigsten Fragen aufmerksam behandelt und sachlich gelöst, so gelöst, wie es der Leitung der Komintern geziemt. Deshalb hoffen wir, daß sich, je mehr unsere kommunistischen Parteien wachsen, je mehr sich unsere Kräfte konsolidieren, um so weniger ein 1914 wiederholen wird. Es wird kein 1914 mehr geben. In den Jahren 1927 und 1928 wird auch die Komintern ihr gewichtiges bolschewistisches Wort in den entscheidenden Schlachten sagen! (Langanhaltender stürmischer Beifall.)

Der Warschauer Mord

Genosse Rosengolz über den Warschauer Kowerda-Prozeß.

(Der Presse bereits als telegraphischer Sonderabzug zugestellt.)

Moskau, 23. Juni 1927.

** Genosse Rosengolz, der aus Warschau eingetroffen ist, erklärte in einer Unterredung, die von der Warschauer Gerichtsverhandlung gegen Kowerda handelte, folgendes:

Die Verhandlung gegen Kowerda wurde überaus tendenziös geführt. Das Gericht lehnte es ab, festzustellen, wo und mit welchen Mitteln sich Kowerda den Revolver verschaffte und wer außer Kowerda Mitschuldiger und Urheber des Mordes war. Der Staatsanwalt verteidigte in seiner Rede den Mörder und rechtfertigte ihn moralisch. Das Plaidoyer des Verteidigers Kowerdas enthielt eine Reihe empörender Ausfälle gegen die Sowjetunion. Der Gerichtspräsident ließ diese Beleidigungen vollkommen zu und begünstigte sie sogar. Das Urteil ist das mildeste, das bei einem Ausnahmegericht überhaupt möglich ist.

Dieser Prozeß begünstigt die weitere terroristische Tätigkeit monarchistischer Organisationen, die auf dem polnischen Territorium freundschaftliche Aufnahme finden.

Pressestimmen

Nach dem Warschauer Urteil.

(Der Presse bereits als Sonderabzug zugestellt.)

Der Warschauer Korrespondent des „Berliner Tageblatts“ A. E. Michna, berichtet am 19. Juni seinem Blatte unter obigem Titel (Abend-Ausgabe des „Berliner Tageblatts“ vom 21. Juni) u. a. folgendes:

„Doch muß darauf hingewiesen werden, daß man in Polen gegen politische Verbrechen gewöhnlich mit äußerster Strenge vorzugehen pflegt. Wenn somit die Sowjets wegen der politischen Mordtat ein Todesurteil erwartet haben, so ist das verständlich. Die polnischen Zeitungen

haben geschrieben, ein Todesurteil sei nur wegen des jugendlichen Alters des Attentäters nicht gefällt worden. Das ist kein stichhaltiger Grund, denn vor etwa drei Jahren hat das Standgericht in Lodz den jugendlichen Kommunisten Engel — er zählte erst 18 Jahre, war also ein Jahr jünger als der Attentäter Kowerda — wegen eines Revolverattentats auf einen Polizeispitzel, der sich in die Kommunistische Partei eingeschlichen hatte, zum Tode verurteilt, und das Urteil wurde bald darauf, da der damalige Staatspräsident Wojciechowski das Gnadengesuch verworfen hatte, vollstreckt, was hier unter den Kommunisten größte Entrüstung verursachte. Todesurteile gegen Jugendliche sind ferner in Lemberg gefällt und vollstreckt worden. Der verhältnismäßig milde Urteilspruch gegen Kowerda läßt also die Meinung zu, daß man in Polen nur gegen Kommunisten und die nationalen Minderheiten scharf vorgehe.

Die Sowjets sind nicht allein mit dem Urteilspruch, sondern auch mit der Art der Prozeßführung unzufrieden. Auch das kann man verstehen. Der Angeklagte wollte vor Gericht durch ein sicheres Auftreten imponieren. Zuweilen war sein Benehmen ausgesprochene Frechheit. Was hat ihm diese außerordentliche Sicherheit gegeben? Vermutlich hat er bereits vorher gewußt, daß man ihn nicht an den Galgen bringen werde. Ueber die Frage, ob es in Polen unter den russischen Emigranten eine monarchistische Geheimorganisation gebe, erstattete vor Gericht nur ein Polizeikommissar aus Wilna Bericht. Er hatte in kaum fünf Tagen gegen 100 Haussuchungen vorgenommen, der Abwechslung halber etwa 30 Russen verhaftet, sie aber sofort wieder auf freien Fuß gesetzt, da „ihnen nichts Belastendes nachgewiesen werden konnte“. Von einer sowjetfeindlichen Geheimorganisation hätte man nichts entdeckt! Es fällt auf, wie rasch hier Polizei und Gericht gearbeitet haben. Wenn sie nur auch anderswo so schnell sich betätigen möchten! Die Ermittlungen gegen den Deutschensbund in Posen und Pommerellen und gegen den Deutschen Volksbund in Ostoberschlesien, die furchtbaren Missetaten, nämlich „gefährlichster anarchistischer Umtriebe“ beschuldigt werden, betreibt man schon jahrelang und will sie nicht zum Abschluß bringen. In der Warschauer Attentatsaffäre aber hat man mit einer geradezu verblüffenden Schnelligkeit gearbeitet.

Diese Schnelligkeit bei dem Attentatsprozeß Kowerda war übrigens so groß, daß das Gericht vollkommen vergessen hatte, zu fragen, wer derjenige junge Mann gewesen ist, der am 23. Mai mit Kowerda zusammen bei einer Warschauer Zimmervermittlerin erschienen war. Der Existenz dieses Mannes hat das Gericht gar keine Bedeutung geschenkt. Sehr eigenartig mutet es auch an, daß der pekuniär außerordentlich schlecht dastehende Attentäter in den Besitz einer Pistole gelangt ist, deren Wert für ihn eigentlich ein kleines Vermögen darstellt. Er selbst und seine Eltern bekannten, daß er monatlich nur 150 Zloty verdiente. Woher hatte er dann die Pistole, deren Wert mehr als zwei Monatsgehälter Kowerdas ausmacht? Der Attentäter sagte — und das Gericht glaubte ihm das — er hätte die Pistole schon vor einem Jahr gekauft. Unmöglich, denn da war er noch Gymnasiast und verdiente, obwohl er schon damals nebenbei als Korrektor in einer Zeitung tätig war, bedeutend weniger als in den letzten Monaten. Nun sagt man in Warschau, daß der Prozeß nur darum so rasch geführt wurde, weil man auf die Schuld rasch die Sühne folgen lassen wollte. Und damit hätte man nur einer Forderung der Sowjets Genüge getan. Die Sowjets hingegen behaupten, daß man gerade durch die außerordentliche Beschleunigung des Prozesses das Vorhandensein von Mitschuldigen vertuschen wollte.“

Londoner Komplott

Die englische Spionage an der Arbeit.

Die Aussagen von Sidney Reilly vor der GPU.

(Der Presse bereits als Sonderabzug zugestellt.)

Seine Personalien gibt Reilly folgendermaßen an:

„Sidney George Reilly geboren 1874 Kapitän der britischen Armee. Hochschulbildung, Spezialfach Chemie, Parteizugehörigkeit englische Konservative Partei. Verurteilt im Lorkart-Prozeß (in seiner Abwesenheit) im November 1918 durch das Oberste Tribunal der Sowjetunion.“

Ueber seine Lebensführung schreibt Reilly:

„Während des Krieges im Jahre 1914 bin ich als Freiwilliger in die Armee eingetreten und wurde dem aviati-

schen Korps zugeteilt. Im Januar 1918 ging ich zum Geheimdienst über, wo ich bis 1921 tätig war. Im März 1918, als ich bereits im „Geheimdienst“ arbeitete, wurde ich als Mitglied der großbritannischen Mission nach Rußland zur Erforschung der damaligen Lage kommandiert.

Von der passiv-beschaulichen Rolle bin ich, wie die ganze britische Mission, allmählich zu einem mehr oder minder aktiven Kampf gegen die Sowjetmacht übergegangen ...

Reilly weist des weiteren darauf hin, daß der Hauptgrund, der die britische Mission zum aktiven Kampf gegen die Sowjetmacht bewog, der Abschluß des Brest-Litowsker Friedens war. Nach der Ermordung Mirbachs — erzählt Reilly — begannen die Repressalien gegen die Mission der Alliierten.

„Von diesem Moment an, — fährt er fort — „beginnt auch mein aktiver Kampf gegen die Sowjetmacht, der sich hauptsächlich auf militärische und politische Spionage sowie auf Erforschung ihrer aktiven Elemente erstreckte, die für einen Kampf gegen die Sowjetregierung ausgenutzt werden konnten. Zu diesem Zweck zog ich mich in die Illegalität zurück, wozu ich eine Reihe von Dokumenten verschiedener Personen erhielt. Ich lebte hauptsächlich in Moskau, wo ich fast täglich meine Wohnung änderte. Meine Tätigkeit aus jener Zeit ist aus dem Lokkart-Prozeß bekannt.“

Im September 1918 verließ Reilly mit Hilfe eines der Sekretäre der deutschen Gesandtschaft Moskau, dann Petrograd und kam über Reval, Helsingfors und Stockholm, am 8. November in London an.

„Damals“ — schreibt Reilly — „wurde ich zum politischen Offizier nach Südrußland ernannt und fuhr zum Stabe Denikins.“

In Odessa blieb ich bis zum März 1919, als ich von dem britischen Oberkommissar in Konstantinopel den Befehl erhielt, den führenden Kreisen in London sowie den Vertretern Englands auf der Friedenskonferenz in Paris Bericht über die Lage der Denikinschen Front zu erstatten. In dieser Zeit wurde ich unter anderem auch mit Sawinkow bekannt. Während der Jahre 1919 und 1920 hatte ich enge Beziehungen zu verschiedenen Vertretern der russischen Emigration. Ende 1920 war ich mit Sawinkow ziemlich befreundet, fuhr nach Warschau, wo er damals eine Expedition für Weißrußland organisierte. Ich habe an dieser Expedition teilgenommen, und kam so nach Sowjetrußland. Als ich Befehl erhielt, zurückzukehren, fuhr ich nach London.

Im Jahre 1921 war ich weiter bemüht, Sawinkow zu unterstützen, ich rief ihn einige Male nach London, machte ihn mit führenden Kreisen bekannt und besorgte für ihn jede mögliche Unterstützung. Im Jahre 1922 hatte sich in meiner Kampfeinstellung ein Umschwung vollzogen. Ich neigte zu der Ansicht, daß das zielgemäßeste Mittel zur Rettung des Kampfes in einem Kompromiß mit der Sowjetmacht bestehe, das die Tore für die englischen kommerziellen Unternehmungen weit öffnen würde.

In den Jahren 1923 und 1924 hatte ich viel Zeit für meine Privatangelegenheiten verwendet; im Kampf gegen die Sowjetmacht war ich damals weniger aktiv, obwohl ich viel in englischen Zeitungen schrieb und Sawinkow unterstützte. Ich hatte auch weiter die ausschlaggebenden Kreise von England und Amerika über die russische Frage auf dem Laufenden gehalten, so daß ich in diesen Jahren öfters nach Amerika fuhr.

Ende September 1925 habe ich die finnische Grenze illegal überschritten und kam in die Sowjetunion.

Was sagen uns diese Beschreibungen? Vor allem bestätigen sie die Beteiligung der englischen Regierung an der konterrevolutionären Arbeit nicht nur im Jahre 1918, als zwischen Sowjetrußland und England keine offiziellen Beziehungen bestanden, sondern auch im Laufe der späteren Jahre. Der Agent der englischen Regierung Reilly befindet sich in dauerndem engen Kontakt mit seiner Regierung, erhält von dieser Instruktionen und handelt diesen gemäß. Wie sich die Regierungskreise zu Reilly verhielten, zeigt der Umstand, daß seine Mitteilungen zur Informierung der englischen Delegation auf der Versailler Konferenz für notwendig erachtet wurden und daß er von den einflußreichsten Kreisen befragt wurde.

Warum kam Reilly im Jahre 1925 wieder in die Sowjetunion?

Reilly selbst sagt über die Ziele seiner Rußlandreise von 1925 folgendes:

„Ich kam nach Sowjetrußland aus eigener Initiative, da

ich von der Existenz augenscheinlich ernster antisowjetistischer Gruppen in der Sowjetunion hörte.“

Eines der Ziele seiner Reise, ein Ziel, das Reilly selbst zugeibt, war die direkte Spionage und die finanzielle Unterstützung der konterrevolutionären Kräfte.

War dies das einzige Ziel seiner Reise?

In einem seiner Briefe, der sicherlich nicht für die Veröffentlichung in der Sowjetpresse bestimmt war, entwickelt Reilly seine Auffassung des Kampfes gegen die Sowjetmacht. Dieser Brief enthält einen Absatz, der lautet:

„Das dritte Mittel, ohne das nach meiner tiefsten Ueberzeugung keine Rettung möglich ist, ist der Terror. Der Terror, der von zentraler Stelle geleitet, aber durch kleine unabhängige Gruppen oder Personen gegen einzelne hervorragende Vertreter der Macht ausgeübt wird.“

Das Ziel des Terrors ist immer ein doppeltes. Das erste, weniger wesentliche, ist die Beseitigung schädlicher Personen, das zweite und wichtigste ist, den Sumpf in Bewegung zu bringen, der Letargie ein Ende zu machen, die Legende von der Unverletzbarkeit der Macht zu zerstören, den Funken zu entfachen.

Ihr sagt, daß es leicht ist, vom Terror zu sprechen, wenn man im Auslande sitzt; ich aber antworte Euch, daß ich Leute kenne, die ungeheure Energien für seine Vorbereitungen opfern (entsprechend der gegenwärtigen Lage und den neuesten Anforderungen der Technik) und bereit sind, damit zu beginnen, sobald die nötigen Mittel zur Verfügung stehen.“

So lautet das Credo des Kapitän Sidney Reilly, sein Credo, das er in einem vertraulichen Briefe einige Jahre nachdem sich bei ihm ein „Umschwung in bezug auf die Methoden im Kampfe gegen die Sowjetmacht“ vollzog, geäußert hat. Offensichtlich beeinträchtigte dieser Umschwung die Pläne Reillys in bezug auf die terroristische Tätigkeit nicht. Diesen Plan entsprechend kam er nach der Sowjetunion. Hier mußte er nicht nur genaue Daten über die Stärke und den Stand der antisowjetistischen Bewegung sammeln, sondern auch die notwendigen organisatorischen Weisungen für die Verwirklichung des Terrors herausgeben, ohne den es nach seiner „tiefsten Ueberzeugung keine Rettung mehr gibt“ (natürlich für die Konterrevolution).

In dem oben genannten Brief gibt Reilly eine mustergültige Darstellung der terroristischen Organisation. „Ei“ solche Organisation — schreibt Reilly, — erfordert eine starke konspirative Zentrale. Ob diese unter den gegenwärtigen Umständen dauernd bestehen kann, weiß ich nicht. Die russische Geschichte bietet ein sehr gutes Beispiel einer solchen Organisation, das ist die „Narodnaja Wolja“. Ich glaube, daß man zur Rettung Rußlands die Exekutive dieser Organisation im ganzen (nur ohne Sozialismus) auferstehen machen und für unseren Kampf ausnützen müßte.“

Schließlich schreibt Reilly in demselben Brief: „Ich bin überzeugt davon, daß eine große terroristische Aktion einen bedeutenden Einfluß haben, und eine Hoffnung auf den nahenden Sturz der Bolschewiki und damit ein Interesse für die russische Sache herbeiführen würde!“

Gerade über diese seine doppelte Aufgabe sprach Reilly vor seiner Abreise mit verschiedenen Persönlichkeiten, die auf die russische Frage in London einen Einfluß hatten, und im Besonderen mit Churchill.

Aus den weiteren Ausführungen Reillys erfahren wir, daß sich in den Randstaaten; und zwar Weiß in Finnland und Estland, Nichalljohn in Lettland und Litauen mit englischer Spionage beschäftigen, wobei die entsprechenden Stäbe der Randstaaten verpflichtet sind, ihnen das notwendige, sich auf die Sowjetunion beziehende Material zur Verfügung zu stellen. In Polen wird diese Arbeit von Derbyshire geleitet, der von dem polnischen Generalstab unterstützt wird.

Die gut organisierte englische Spionagearbeit in den Nachbarstaaten, den baltischen Ländern gibt dem englischen Geheimdienst die Möglichkeit, die durch die lebenswürdige Hilfe der zuständigen Generalstäbe der Randstaaten erhältlichen Berichte über die Sowjetunion nicht nur selbst auszunützen, sondern diese Berichte auch mit dem weniger gut informierten amerikanischen Geheimdienst brüderlich zu teilen. Wie Reilly bestätigt, übergibt der englische Geheimdienst dem amerikanischen Geheimdienst alles, was aus dem ihm zur Verfügung stehenden Material für Amerika von Interesse sein kann.“

Die Aussagen von Reilly enthüllen die Methoden und Mittel, die die englische Regierung in ihrer Politik gegenüber der Sowjetunion anwendet. Wie auch zu Lokkarts Zeiten beruht diese Politik auf Spionage in direkter Verbindung mit den kon-

terrevolutionären Kräften in der Sowjetunion und auf Versuchen, diese Kräfte für den Terror innerhalb des Sowjetstaates zu organisieren. Reilly ist nur ein (allerdings führender) Agent von Churchill und Hicks. Die Sowjetmacht muß ihre Wachsamkeit verdoppeln und verdreifachen, damit die Nachfolger Reillys nicht mehr Erfolge haben, als er selbst gehabt hat.

Der Prozeß gegen den englischen Spion Klepikow.

(Der Presse bereits als Sonderabzug zugestellt.)

Moskau, 20. Juni 1927.

** Vor dem revolutionären Kriegsgericht der baltischen Flotte fand der Prozeß gegen den englischen Spion Klepikow, einen ehemaligen Kapitän der baltischen Flotte, statt. Die Verhandlung brachte interessante Tatsachen über die Tätigkeit des englischen Spionagedienstes ans Tageslicht. Klepikow selbst erzählte in seiner fünfstündigen Aussage ausführlich die Einzelheiten seiner Spionagetätigkeit. Er und seine Familie standen in engen Beziehungen zum finnländischen und englischen Spionagedienst. In der finnländischen Spionagestelle diente der Bruder seiner Frau und der englische Spionagedienst in Finnland wurde von einem ehemaligen Kameraden Klepikows aus der zaristischen Flotte, Tschetweruchin, geleitet.

Dieser Tschetweruchin erhielt aus London den Auftrag, die Spionage in der Roten Baltischen Flotte und in anderen Truppenteilen der Roten Armee zu leiten. Im Oktober 1926 trat Klepikow durch Vermittlung eines Kuriers der finnischen diplomatischen Mission, eines ehemaligen Kosakenoffiziers, namens Wladimirowitsch, in den Dienst der englischen Spionage. Er wurde für seine Dienste bezahlt. Dank seiner Stellung — er war eine Zeitlang selbständiger Kommandeur eines Schiffes und die Militärbehörden brachten ihm großes Vertrauen entgegen — konnte er über manches vertrauliche Material verfügen. Aus seiner Aussage geht hervor, daß der englische Spionagedienst eine äußerst große Neugierde an den Tag legte. Er interessierte sich um den Zustand eines jeden einzelnen Schiffes, um die Artillerie, um die Erfindungen, um die Geheimbefehle, Meldungen, um die Biographie, Lichtbilder usw. der Kommandeure und Kommissare.

Klepikow wurde wegen Spionage zum Tode verurteilt. Seine Frau — der Mithilfe an der Spionage schuldig erkannt — erhielt die Strafe von drei Jahren Kerker.

China

Die neue Etappe der chinesischen Revolution

Von E. Zeitlin.

** Die Entwicklung der Ereignisse in China in den letzten Wochen beleuchtet die Gefahr, die vor der weiteren siegreichen Entwicklung der chinesischen Revolution steht.

Der Sieg der Wuhan-Armee über die nördlichen Militaristen, ihre bedeutende Vorwärtsbewegung nach Norden, schafft die Bedingungen für den neuen mächtigen Aufschwung der chinesischen Revolution. Der Nordfeldzug, dessen große Bedeutung vor zwei Monaten von den Oppositionellen richtig gekennzeichnet wurde und von dem die Oppositionellen jetzt behaupten, daß er nur die Bourgeoisie gestärkt habe, dieser Nordfeldzug hat einen außerordentlichen Aufschwung der Arbeiter- und Bauernbewegung hervorgerufen. Nachdem die Bourgeoisie, die leidenschaftliche Gegnerin der Arbeiter- und Bauernbewegung, in das Lager der Konterrevolution übergegangen ist, kann und muß der neue Vormarsch der nationalrevolutionären Armee diese Bewegung auf nur noch größere und tiefere Volksschichten ausdehnen.

Der Sieg der Wuhan-Armee hat daher einen ausschlaggebenden Einfluß auf den Gang der Agrarrevolution. Das Plenum des EKKI hat richtig darauf hingewiesen, daß nur die Entwicklung der Massenbewegung, die Entfaltung der Agrarrevolution die Festigkeit des Sieges der Wuhan-Armee sichert. Die Bourgeoisie wollte gegen die Militaristen kämpfen, sie wollte die Weiterführung des Nordfeldzuges ohne die Entwicklung der Agrarrevolution und gerade das Anwachsen der Agrarrevolution bewog sie, zur Konterrevolution. Je stärker sich die revolutionäre Welle im Dorfe hebt, um so stärker wird

die Tendenz der Zusammenschmelzung des Lagers der Bourgeoisie mit dem der Militaristen.

Aber die Agrarrevolution hat erst begonnen. Die in ihren Verbänden organisierten Bauern, die sich auf ihre bewaffneten Truppen stützen, machen, unterstützt von der Arbeiterklasse, entscheidene, aber doch die ersten Schritte auf dem Wege der Agrarrevolution. In einzelnen Dörfern vertreiben die Bauern die Gutsbesitzer, in anderen ent Waffen sie die gutherrlichen Truppen, wieder in anderen wird schon der Boden enteignet. Es gibt Bezirke, wo die ganze Macht in den Händen der Bauernverbände und Ausschüsse konzentriert ist. Um die Losungen der Agrarrevolution vereinigen sich Millionenmassen von Bauern. Die Bauern enteignen den gesamten Boden, dabei auch den Boden der Offiziere der volksrevolutionären Armee. Die Agrarrevolution ist nicht nur gegen die Großgrundbesitzer gerichtet, sondern auch gegen die kleinen Besitzer, mitunter gegen Kulaken.

Aber die Agrarrevolution beginnt erst. Die Schwankungen, die in bezug auf ihre Entwicklung in den Reihen der linken Kuomintang und sogar in der Kommunistischen Partei vorliegen sind, zeigen, daß der Bauernbewegung noch die entsprechende Führung fehlt, daß die Bewegung elementar wächst, ohne genügende Unterstützung von seiten der linken Kuomintang.

In dieser Hinsicht ist es notwendig, die Ereignisse in Tschangscha mit großer Aufmerksamkeit und Nüchternheit zu verfolgen.

Die Abrechnung mit den Gutsbesitzern, die Entwaffnung ihrer Truppen, die Schaffung von Bauerntruppen, die der örtlichen Macht Widerstand leisten, die Bauernverbände, die Enteignung der gutherrlichen Grundbesitzer stießen bei den Offizieren der Wuhanarmee auf bewaffneten Widerstand. Die Offiziere haben die Bauernhundertschaften zerschlagen und erledigt, sie haben die Arbeitertruppen entwaffnet, sie haben das Kuomintang-Komitee und die örtliche Regierung aufgelöst, und haben eigene Parteiorgane und Machtorgane gegründet. Dies war ein konterrevolutionärer Umsturz im Herzen der Bauernbewegung selbst, in Hunan.

Der Verrat von Hsiao-tuying, das Auftreten von Yangsen und der konterrevolutionäre Umsturz in Tschangscha stehen in engem Zusammenhang und zeigen, daß die Agrarrevolution die Differenzierung der Klassenkräfte immer mehr vertieft wird. Die Grundspaltung der Klassenkräfte hat sich schon vollzogen. Das Plenum des EKKI hat auf den besonderen Charakter des gegenwärtigen Momentes in China hingewiesen.

Der gegenwärtige Moment wird durch das Bestehen dreier Lager charakterisiert: Tschangkaischek erschließt bereits die Arbeiter und Bauern, aber er kämpft noch gegen die nördlichen Militaristen.

Die Logik des Kampfes jedoch macht aus diesen drei Lagern zwei. Insofern sich die Großbourgeoisie (mit Tschangkaischek und Baitoundschi an der Spitze) der feudalen Reaktion und dem ausländischen Imperialismus nähert, wird dieser Prozeß beschleunigt.

Man muß hier jenen Umstand hervorheben, daß wir kein historisches Beispiel haben, wo im Vormarsch der bürgerlich-demokratischen Revolution jedes Klassenlager seine eigene Armee, seinen eigenen Staatsapparat gehabt hätte und den Kampf auf diese Armeen gestützt führen konnte.

Die Revolution in Frankreich 1789, die in Rußland 1917, waren Revolutionen gegen die Klasse, die Armee und Staatsapparat in ihren Händen hatte. Die Revolution zerschlug, vernichtete die Armee der Gutsbesitzer und schuf ihre eigene bewaffnete Kraft aus Arbeitern und Bauern.

Die Armee der nationalrevolutionären Regierung ist noch keine Armee der bewaffneten Arbeiter und Bauern, sondern ein Söldnerheer. Aber sie spielt eine große historische Rolle durch ihren Kampf gegen die Militaristen, das bedeutet auch gegen den Imperialismus. Der entscheidende Kampf gegen die Militaristen, der Kampf, der zu Ende geführt werden muß, macht jetzt aus dem Lager der Bourgeoisie den Hauptfeind der chinesischen Revolution.

Der Kampf gegen Tschangkaischek, der eine Anziehungskraft für verschiedene Elemente des Offizierkorps der nationalrevolutionären Armee hat, der teils mit Methoden Tschangkaischeks schon gegen die Arbeiter- und Bauernbewegung ausgenutzt wird, andererseits zu einem Block mit Tschangkaischek neigt, erfordert einen höheren Grad von Klassenbewußtsein der Soldaten der nationalrevolutionären Armee.

Der Kampf gegen Tschangkaischek, der den Anschein der Feindlichkeit gegen die Imperialisten zu wahren bemüht ist, in Wirklichkeit aber zum Kompromiß mit ihnen neigt, fordert, daß die Losungen der Agrarrevolution zu Losungen der nationalrevolutionären Armee werden.

Dies kann nur dadurch erreicht werden, daß in die Reihen der Armee neue Arbeitermassen eintreten, die schon eine gewisse Schulung im Klassenkampf durchgemacht haben. Bauern, die bereits am aktiven Kampfe gegen die Gutsbesitzer teilgenommen haben. Energische Arbeit zur Umwandlung der sogenannten Wuhanarmee in eine Armee der bewaffneten Arbeiter und Bauern. Erweiterung der Kontrolle der linken Kuomintang über die nationalrevolutionäre Armee. Annäherung der Armee an die Arbeiter- und Bauernorganisationen. — das ist gegenwärtig eine der Hauptaufgaben, und ihre Erfüllung wird die sichere Garantie, daß im nächsten, direkten Kampfe mit der Armee der bürgerlichen Konterrevolution der Sieg auf der Seite von Wuhan sein wird.

Im Zusammenhang damit muß auf den Umstand hingewiesen werden, daß in den Verhandlungen Tschangkaischeks mit den Militaristen eine erste und Hauptbedingung war, daß Tschang Tso Lin die drei Grundprinzipien Sun Yat Sens anerkennet. Dieses heuchlerische Liebäugeln mit den Prinzipien Sun Yat Sens ist ein Manöver, daß der Aufgabe dienen soll, eine Plattform zu schaffen, auf welcher man alle Kräfte gegen die Arbeiterbewegung, gegen die Agrarrevolution vereinigen könnte. Das Schicksal des Kampfes gegen den Klassenfeind der chinesischen Revolution, gegen Tschangkaischek, dem die Unterstützung des Weltimperialismus gesichert ist, wird von dem Umstand entschieden, wie schnell die Kommunistische Partei und die linke Kuo Min Tang mit den Schwankungen in der Frage der Entfaltung der Agrarrevolution aufhört, ob sie diese Bewegung führen können. Der Ausgang des Kampfes hängt davon ab, ob die Arbeiterklasse die Kleinbourgeoisie unter ihren Einfluß bringen kann.

Dies alles zeigt klarer als je, die Verfehltheit der Stellungnahme der Helden linker Phrasen, die ihre Auffassung vom Austritt aus der Kuo Min Tang jetzt durch die Formel maskieren: „Vorläufig soll man aus der Kuo Min Tang nicht austreten“(!).

Im Gegenteil, maximale Verstärkung des Einflusses der Kommunisten in der Kuo Min Tang, energische Durchführung der Demokratisierung der Kuo Min Tang und offene Kritik der schwankenden linken Kuo Min Tang-Mitglieder, darin besteht die revolutionäre Politik der Kommunisten.

Das Plenum des EKKI hat darauf hingewiesen, daß der Abfall schwankender Gruppen, sogar linker Kuo Min Tang-Mitglieder, daß Verräterei einzelner Generale und Heeresführer unvermeidlich sind. Sie sind unvermeidlich, weil die Agrarrevolution eine Klassendifferenzierung herbeiführen wird, die aus der nationalrevolutionären Front die offensichtlichen Anhänger der Imperialisten verdrängen wird.

Die oppositionellen Panikmacher haben anläßlich des konterrevolutionären Umsturzes in Tschangscha ein großes Geschrei über die neue Niederlage der chinesischen Revolution erhoben. Dieses schadenfreudige Geschrei wird niemand überzeugen. Unsere Partei verfolgt mit ungeschwächter Aufmerksamkeit die Ereignisse in China, die Erfolge und Niederlagen unseres Kampfgenossen der chinesischen Kommunistischen Partei, im Glauben an die Macht der chinesischen Revolution.

Der Offiziersaufstand in Tschangscha, der auf den entschiedenen Widerstand der bewaffneten Arbeiter und Bauern stieß, ist bereits unterdrückt. Die Revolution erzeugt immer neue und neue Kräfte, damit sie durch alle Schwierigkeiten, durch all den Verrat sich ihrem Ziel weiter nähern kann. Das wirkliche Pfand dessen, daß aus allen unzähligen Schwierigkeiten, die der chinesischen Revolution noch bevorstehen, sie als Siegerin hervorgehen wird, ist die richtige und klare Erkenntnis der Erfahrungen der einzelnen Fehler und Niederlagen.

Der allchinesische Gewerkschaftskongreß in Wuhan.

(Der Presse bereits als Sonderabzug zugestellt.)

Wuhan, 22. Juni 1927.

** Am Montag, den 20. Juni, wurde in Wuhan der IV. Allchinesische Gewerkschaftskongreß eröffnet. Es nehmen über 400 Delegierte daran teil. Sie vertreten etwa 3 Millionen organisierte Gewerkschaftsmitglieder.

Namens des Gewerkschaftsbundes eröffnete der Arbeitsminister der Nationalregierung, Hsu Chao Cheng, den Kongreß. In seiner Begrüßungsansprache legte er die Rolle des Proletariats dar, die es in der verflochtenen Periode des nationalen Freiheitskampfes gespielt hat.

Namens der Roten Gewerkschaftsinternationale begrüßte Genosse Losowski den Kongreß, namens der Komintern Genosse Roy. Weitere Begrüßungen wurden von Vertretern der Kuomintang, der Nationalregierung, des Zentralkomitees des Kommunistischen Jugendverbandes Chinas, der politischen Verwaltung der Armee, des Bauernverbandes, der Studentenverbände, der Pionierorganisation usw. überbracht.

Der Kongreß begann am 21. Juni seine eigentlichen Arbeiten. Auf der Tagesordnung stehen u. a. folgende Fragen: Ein Referat der Nationalregierung und des Zentralkomitees der Kuo Min Tang; die internationale Arbeiterbewegung; politischer Bericht; Bericht des allchinesischen Gewerkschaftsbundes; Organisationsfragen des Gewerkschaftsbundes und Abänderung der Satzungen; Wahlen der leitenden Bundesfunktionäre.

Der Kongreß wird voraussichtlich bis zum 30. Juni dauern.

Politik

Aegypten unterwirft sich wieder.

Von J. B. (Jerusalem).

** Die fünfzehnzölligen Kanonen, deren Läufe sich von den Decks der britischen Dreadnoughts auf die ägyptischen Hafenstädte richteten, haben ihre Wirkung getan: nachdem der erste Sturm der Empörung und Erbitterung über die Zwangsmittel, mit denen die britischen Herrscher dem „unabhängigen“ Aegypten ihren Willen auferlegen wollten, vorüber war, blieb den verantwortlichen Leitern der ägyptischen Politik, Sarwat Pascha und Zaghlul Pascha, das Wort. Sie vermieden es, den Konflikt mit England, wie es die radikalen Abgeordneten im Parlament forderten, vor die Öffentlichkeit zu bringen. Es wurde vielmehr hinter den Kulissen unterhandelt, und zwar so lange, bis die allgemeine Aufregung vorüber war und man ruhig eingestehen konnte, daß Aegypten die britischen Forderungen vollinhaltlich angenommen hätte.

Die Führer der Liberal-Konstitutionellen und Zaghlul Pascha, die für dieses neue, für Aegypten demütigende Kompromiß verantwortlich sind, führen zu ihrer Entschuldigung die britischen Drohungen an, im Weigerungsfall das Parlament einfach aufzulösen und Aegypten wieder direkt, wie es ein Teil der britischen Presse verlangte, unter britische Botmäßigkeit zu bringen. So wurde das Kompromiß, das dem Parlament und der parlamentarischen Regierung ihre Scheinexistenz für die Zukunft sichert, dem größeren Uebel vorgezogen.

Aber es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, daß das Kompromiß schmerzhaft genug selbst für die gegenwärtige, auf „gutes Einvernehmen“ mit den Vertretern Großbritanniens gegründete Regierung ist: die Hoffnung auf eine Armee-Reform muß für absehbare Zeit fallen gelassen, die Verträge mit den britischen Offizieren erneuert, die britische Kontrolle anerkannt werden. Die zaghlulistische Presse, die noch zu Beginn der Krise pathetisch ausrief: „Die Armee — das ist die Nation: und eine Armee unter fremder Kontrolle ist gleichbedeutend mit der Versklavung der ganzen Nation“ — muß nun diese Versklavung mit guter Miene hinnehmen, denn die Briten haben diesmal kaum gestattet, daß auch nur die äußerliche Würde des Kabinetts gewahrt bleibe.

Es ist aber für jeden Aegyptier klar, daß wieder einmal nur die brutale Gewalt gesiegt hat und daß von einem guten Einvernehmen mit England für die Zukunft nichts zu erwarten ist. Wenn die ägyptische öffentliche Meinung diesmal durch die Einheitsfront der verschiedenen europäischen Mächte — Frankreich, Italien unterstützten offen die britische Aktion — etwas unsicher gemacht wurde, so fand sie überraschenderweise Unterstützung beim Vertreter der Vereinigten Staaten, Dr. Morton Howel, der während des Höhepunktes der Krise sich scharf gegen die „Druckmittel der fremden Mächte“ aussprach. Dies bedeutet, wie in zaghlulistischen Kreisen unterstrichen wird, einen Fingerzeig für die zukünftige Orientierung der ägyptischen nationalistischen Politik.

D.B./S.

16th September, 1924

Dear Plowden,

The following extract from the Russian Information and Review dated September 13th, 1924, may perhaps be of interest to you:

"Mr. Sidney Reilly, writing from Paris to the 'Morning Post' and claiming to be an intimate friend of Savinkov's, winds up the usual tirade of threadbare abuse of the Soviet Government with the suggestion that Savinkov was actually killed on the frontier, while the man undergoing trial was a 'substitute.' Luckily, the Russian correspondent of the 'Morning Post' has spared us the necessity of refuting this ridiculous idea. For our part, we would only inquire whether Mr. Sidney Reilly is the gentleman of that name who was engaged, in the summer of 1918, in arranging for the destruction of railway bridges and food trains in North-Western Russia (see 'Why I Support Bolshevism,' by Rene Marchand, the Conservative French journalist, who realised the meaning of the Russian Revolution when he saw M. Noulens, Mr. Reilly, the French Consul-General and the latter's American colleague at work). If so, we would humbly suggest to him that he might do worse than follow his friend Savinkov's example, and meditate for a little upon the consequences of the policy which he assisted in applying at that time. One thing is certain, whatever Mr. Reilly does, and that is, that thousands of other counter-revolutionaries, both Russian and non-Russian, will have their consciences quickened when they read Savinkov's speech."

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature: Hunt
Handwritten initials: BT
Handwritten signature: L. J. L.

"DAILY CHRONICLE"

(29A)

18.12.25.

P.F. 25096

m 154
Daily Chronicle

BRITISH OFFICER IN STRANGE SPY PLOT STORY. "REVELATIONS" AFTER DEATH IN RUSSIA.

From "The Daily Chronicle" Special
Correspondent, Martin H. Donohoe.

PAGE 1, Thursday.

Some extraordinary revelations concerning the career of Captain Sidney Reilly, the British intelligence agent who was killed by the Bolsheviks in Russia last September are published this evening in "La Liberté."

The only official announcement of Captain Reilly's death was the following obituary notice which appeared a few days ago:—

REILLY.—On the 28th Sept., killed near the village Allekul, Russia, by G.P.U. troops. **CAPTAIN SIDNEY GEORGE REILLY**, M.C., late R.A.F., beloved husband of Pepita N. Reilly.

It was this officer, says "La Liberté," who furnished the British Government with the plans of a contemplated Communist rising in France.

M. Herriot, who was then Premier, turned a deaf ear to the warning, and went so far as to institute proceedings against the "Liberté" for publishing the information.

Later the Baldwin Government furnished M. Herriot with conclusive proof of the contemplated plot, with the result that Herriot took action and expelled the ringleaders from France.

According to the same newspaper, Captain Reilly made allegations against certain members of the British Secret Service. He said they were Bolsheviks in disguise, and in consequence they were removed.

(13)

30. Bedford Square,
London, W.C. 1.

Ref ~~XXXXXXXX~~ MHT/LTO.

No. I747.

2nd July, 1924.

My dear Jackson,

It is ages since I have seen you or written to you and you will most likely be astonished to get this note from me. I want you to be good enough and help me to find a certain Mr. Sydney Riley, who has been in Russia in 1917 - 1919 and had, as far as I know, been in close touch with a great many of my compatriots. At one time Mr. Riley used to live at No. 5, Adelphi Terrace and was also well known to the English Police Authorities. Unfortunately I cannot tell you more. Should you be able to give me his present address, I would feel extremely obliged to you.

*With kindest regards
Ever sincerely yours
H. S. Jackson*

H. S. Jackson, Esq.
35, Cromwell Road.
S.W.

The Empire News

20. 5. 23

BEAUTY AND PLUCK.

DECEASED
Pepita Bobadilla and Secret
27 AUG 1923 Agent Hero.

WIDOW OF PLAYWRIGHT.

27 AUG 1923
Pepita Bobadilla, one of the prettiest, as well as one of the most talented actresses on our stage, has been married to a man who is not less entitled to the favour of the public—Captain Sidney G. Reilly—a retired officer of the Royal Air Force, and a brave man.

Miss Bobadilla, to stick to the name by which she is best known to the public, is the widow of Mr. Charles Haddon Chambers, who was one of the most successful playwrights in this



Pepita Bobadilla.

country. He it was who wrote the "Tyranny of Tears," "The Idler," and "Captain Swift."

While at Cimiez, on their honeymoon, Haddon Chambers, inspired doubtless by his lovely wife, commenced to write a play which he called "The Card Players."

The leading part was specially written for his bride, and it was a cruel blow fate dealt when, with the play still unfinished, and the beautiful actress a wife of only four months, the playwright died with tragic suddenness.

Perils in Germany.

DECEASED

27 AUG 1923
Miss Bobadilla determined to play the part her husband had created for her, and in 1922 produced the play at the Savoy Theatre, so that the public saw, for the first time, a star acting in a play which was written by a husband who had died while writing it.

Captain Reilly is the son of an Irish father and a Russian mother. He was born in Ireland, but at an early age went to Russia with his mother, his father being an officer in the British Merchant Service. He learned to speak German with the fluency of a native. This was to stand him in good stead in the hazardous undertakings which he eventually carried out with such valour and credit to himself.

He was first in the field of Russian aeronautics, and when the war broke out he came to this country, and obtained a commission in the R.A.F.

But there was other work for which he was even better fitted, and he was soon transferred to the Intelligence Department, where his services were invaluable. On several occasions he penetrated into the very heart of Germany, obtaining the most valuable information concerning the conditions there, and passing on "dud" information in return.

When the Armistice was declared he returned to this country, but immediately the revolution broke out in Russia. Captain Reilly returned to the land which had sheltered him as a youth, determined to use whatever powers he possessed, to help overthrow the Bolshevik reign of terror.

He had to go very warily, for to arouse the slightest suspicion meant certain death in those days. Life was cheap and none but the reddest of the red stood the least chance of coming through those turbulent times.

At Red Conclaves.

The gallant captain consequently posed as one of the most fanatical Bolsheviks alive, and so revolutionary were his utterances and the sentiments he expressed, that he became a very important official in the Soviet organisation, being recognised by all the Commissars as "Comrade R."

He was admitted to the secret conclaves, and held forth on the activities of Communism. He learned the innermost workings of the powers that held the reins of government, and made judicious reports as to conditions in Soviet Russia.

At length, as was almost inevitable, he came under suspicion, and he and his assistant made a bold dash for liberty.

They escaped to Finland by bribing lavishly, but after a brief period in England Captain Reilly for a while returned to Russia, although there was a price on his head.

The wedding of the gallant Captain to Miss Bobadilla took place at a West-End Register Office.

The charming actress has fully recovered from the operation which she recently underwent.

R. (ed)

Any fr.

Capt. S. G. Reilly.

The

P.F. 25096 - out. B. 23/5/23.

19.5.23

E.

PLAYWRIGHT'S WIDOW TO RE-MARRY.

Better known by her stage name of **Pepi in Pink**, Mrs. Chambers appeared last year at the Savoy Theatre as Eileen in "The Card Players," which was written by her husband shortly before his tragically sudden death at the Bath Club in 1921.

Captain Reilly told a "Daily Chronicle" representative that the marriage would take place almost immediately.

In Nursing Home.

"Mrs. Chambers is in a nursing home recovering from an operation for appendicitis," he said.

"She is only just beginning to be convalescent, and as soon as she is well enough we shall be married, and I shall, of course, take her away to complete her convalescence."

Intelligence Officer.

Captain Reilly's father was an Irishman in the British merchant service, and his mother was Russian. Speaking both Russian and German fluently, he was able to render notable service during the war as an intelligence officer in Germany.

In Russia so closely did he disguise his identity that he was actually given an official position in a Soviet Government department. In December, 1918, he was condemned to be shot if found in Bolshevik territory.

Later on, however, Captain Reilly re visited the country.

S.I. Form O.6.

EXTRACT.Relating to REILLY.Extracted from P.F.37979 TURNER. No. 1.Author of original Major G.H.Grant. Place and date of origin 20/1/23.Extract made by E.M.P. on (date) 19/2/23.

Copies sent to _____

Extract from a letter from Lisbon dated 7/1/1923.

"I wonder if it is possible to find out anything of interest about an American called Campbell Turner, "

M.I.5.

The above may be of interest to you perhaps?

(sd) G.H.G.

I hear also of a doubtful personage at Prague, named Sidney Reilly (or Riley ?)

S.I. Form O.6.

EXTRACT.

Relating to REILLY.

Extracted from R.3655. WHITE, D.D. No. 54.56.
 Author of original M.I.5. Place and date of origin 10/1/23.
 Extract made by E.M.P. on (date) 19/2/23.
 Copies sent to _____

R.3655/M.I.5.B.2.(J)

SECRET.

10th January, 1923.

Dear Morton,

With reference to my letter No. P.F.R.3655/M.I.5.B.

13.12.1922 and to your reply No. CX. Prod. of 15.12.22. I
 have ascertained that, in fact, Daniel Fedotoff White had a passport
 issued to him by the Passport Office on 22.9.22. bearing no statement
 as to nationality and valid for 6 months only.

.....
 Do you think his work with Reilly likely to be of any
 advantage to this country ?

Yours sincerely,

(sd) W.A.A.

Major Morton,
 S.I.S.

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 ACT 1958. *San 2002*

S.I. Form O.6.

EXTRACT.

Relating to

REILLY.

Extracted from R.3655. WHITE, D.D.

No. 53.

Author of original Resume on case regarding WHITE's Place and date of origin 4/1/23.

Extract made by E.M.P. passport. on (date) 19/2/23.

Copies sent to

4/1/23.

B.2.J. has drawn Passport Office and Home office papers regarding Daniel Fedotoff White

It seems to be a matter for consideration whether the passport should be taken from him. Perhaps S.I.S. can say whether his work for Reilly, mentioned in () and presumably the subject of attached file, with which Major Alexander dealt in February is likely to be of advantage to us.

.....

.....

.....

.....

B2.

4.1.1923.

(29)

RUTENBERG.

D.S.I. this morning drew my attention to the articles in the "Times" (vide attached) and at the same time went through the Rutenberg file with me.

Rutenberg was apparently whitewashed as a result of an M.I.I.C. report by one Lieut. Reilly.

In accordance with instructions I rang up Colonel Menzies and asked him whether he considered that this report was worthy of implicit belief and whether he had any further information regarding Rutenberg. Colonel Menzies replied that it would be quite wrong to place implicit reliance on anything that Reilly said, especially in a matter of this character, and ^{thought} it ~~was~~ possible that there were other influences at work than a desire to place cold facts on record which may have induced Reilly to write this report. In any case he considered that we should take what Reilly had written cum grano.

D.A.H.

B.2.

29.5.22.

On further enquiry I find that we have a file about this man Reilly, from which it will be seen that Colonel Menzies has definitely expressed his views as to the general reliability and trustworthiness of this individual.-

D.A.H.

L.F. 20096.

P.A. in	PF 864103
Orig. in	PF 2387
Vol.	Serial 2914
Receipt date 29.05.22	
JCR 4	

S.I. Form O.6.

EXTRACT.

6

Relating to REILLY.Extracted from R.3655.WHITE,D.D.No. 44.Author of original M.I.5.B.Place and date of origin 19/12/22.Extract made by E.M.P.

on (date)

19/2/23.

Copies sent to _____

P.F.R. 3655/M.I.5.B.

Secret.

19th December 1922.

Dear Morton,

Many thanks for your letter about WHITE, which rather clears the air as far as he is concerned.

I am sure I ought to know, but I am afraid I do not know who Mr. Sidney Reilly is! Could you telephone this to me?

Yours ever,

(sd) G.J.E.

Major D.J.F.Morton,
M.I.1.Ch.

S.I. Form O.6.

EXTRACT.

Relating to REILLY.

5

Extracted from R.3655.WHITE, D.D.

No. 43.

Author of original M.I.1.C.

Place and date of origin 15/12/22.

Extract made by E.M.P.

on (date) 19/2/23.

Copies sent to

CX
Prod.

15.12.22.

Dear Ball,

.....
Our first direct trace of White is on 2/8/21.Major Ball, O.B.E.
M.I.5.B.

P.S. I have omitted one rather important thing of private knowledge which may appeal to you, namely, that with regard to certain journeys you indicate he is about to take, I have knowledge that he is doing these on behalf of Mr. Sidney Reilly!

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ACT 1958. Jan 2002

Reiley

H.C.

11th January, 1921

Very Secret

My dear Morton,

Captain J.A. Leighton, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R., who belonged during the war to the Allied Armistice Shipping Commission at Rotterdam, and now of Stelp & Leighton Ltd., Steamship Managers, 180, Piccadilly, called to-day about something else and suddenly asked me, "Do you know Sydney Reiley? I regard him as a thoroughly untrustworthy person and they tell me that he is now employed by the War Office. He was in Paris recently going about in Naval uniform. I asked the Admiralty about him and they said he had no business to do so." I agreed, said we had heard of him and were keeping our eye on him.

Yours sincerely,

H. m. m.

I.P. Form H22.

I.P. No.

EXTRACT.

Relating to Rutenberg

Extracted from file B.M. CX/076974/M.I.I.C.

No.

Author of original Major Spencer.

M.I.I.C.

Place and date of origin,

11.9.19.

Extract made by W.E.L.

on (date)

17.9.19.

Copies sent to

B.M. passed to M.I.I.C. 17.9.19.

Minutes.

- 1 -

M.I.5.G.4. (Mr Farina)

Please see the attached reports that I have just received about RUTENBERG.

Needless to say, this is from a highly reliable source and appears to knock the G.H.C., Constantinople report and the other report from Constantinople of the 6th May absolutely to pieces.

Will you please go into the case and let me know whether you are prepared to withdraw the objections to this man coming to the United Kingdom, as I can then let Paris know.

Please pass these papers back.

M.I.I.C.
11.9.19.

- 2 -

Please turn over.

I.P., 20,000.I.18/10,000.17.V.18/10,000.22.VII.18/10,000.16.X.18/10,000.15.I.19/10,000.25.IV.19.

P.A. in PFS 64103

Orig. in PF 2387

Vol. 1/ Serial 139 Receipt date 11.9.19

J. J. J.

M.I.1.C. (Major

With reference to the above unsigned minute:

In view of the attached report from Lt. Reilly and of the fact that you are prepared to vouch for RUTENBERG we now agree to withdraw our objections to the grant of a visa for the U.K. to this man.

Will you kindly instruct Paris accordingly.

MD/WEL.

M.I.5.G.4.
17.9.19.

Copy of Lieut Reilly's Report.

RUTENBERG.

Both reports from CONSTANTINOPLE are typical examples of what S.S. reports should not be. The only wholly correct facts stated are: - - that RUTENBERG is a Jew, an engineer and that he has killed the Priest GAPON. All the rest are either half truths, or entirely/inaccurate statements, or incorrect conclusions drawn from half understood information. The first report (from G.H.Q. "I") is apparently by a very inexperienced British agent and shows complete ignorance of Russian political affairs and personalities. The chucking together into one pot of RUTENBERG, BRAIKEVITCH, RUDNEFF, etc., is funny, as they represent very divergent political opinions, e.g., BRAIKEVITCH is a typical bourgeois of democratic leanings, possessing a large fortune, Director of very important Companies, and is anything but a revolutionist. He was Mayor of Odessa and is now in this country attending to a large shipping business.

The second report, which is apparently from a Russian source teems with similar misstatements, and its value is furthermore invalidated by hardly disguised maliviousness, such, as for instance, the misleading mention of the co-operation of RUTENBERG with the provocateur AZEFF, and the suggestion that the triumph of Bolshevism in Russia/

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is due to RUTENBERG's activities. It would lead too far to disprove all the historical inaccuracies of the second report, and I shall therefore confine myself to RUTENBERG during the ODESSA period of which I have personal knowledge.

RUTENBERG was one of the very few men in ODESSA who realised that the salvation of ODESSA and the surrounding territory lay in a close co-operation between the French Authorities and the Volunteer Army, and in a practical economic policy. In the first period of the French occupation of ODESSA RUTENBERG confined himself almost exclusively to the solution of the everyday economic problems and interfered very little in political matters. Being a leading member of the Executive Council of the Co-operative Societies of Russia, he represented them on the "Commission Interalliée de Ravataillement" and performed herculean labours in order to convert this organisation which from its inception and owing to its heteroclitic composition was doomed to failure, into a practical working machine. In this work he closely co-operated with H.B.M. representative, Mr PICTON BAGGE. He was very pro-British and for any practical assistance in his economic schemes he always applied to us first. Far from having any Bolshevik tendencies, he did his utmost to combat Bolshevism in a practical way by endeavouring to re-open factories and providing work for the unemployed, and in this respect he was always in touch, both with Mr PICTON BAGGE, and myself.

His influence in ODESSA was such that when the French Government were at last made to realise that their policy in the South of Russia was a failure, they called upon RUTENBERG to assist them in getting out of the mess. He accepted their offer to become a member of the Council of Defence on four conditions which the French under the pressure of circumstances had finally to agree to. The conditions were:-

- (i) Approval of the Volunteer Army.
- (ii) Cessation of all dealings with ANDRO, the pro-German Hetmanist agent.
- (iii) The Immediate importation of grain.
- (iv) An immediate counteroffensive against the Bolsheviks.

As member of the Council of Defence he was specially in charge of Trade, Industry, Labour and Supplies, and, had all the measures which he advocated been faithfully executed, ODESSA could have been saved.

As it is, it is largely due to what he did as Director of Supplies that a Bolshevik rising did not take place in ODESSA earlier.

On his arrival in FRANCE, RUTENBERG has assailed the accitives of the French Command in ODESSA in the strongest terms, and has written on this subject a very remarkable report to M. CLEMENCEAU. Together with SAVINOFF, BOURIZEV and ALBAINSKY, he is carrying on with very insufficient means an energetic propaganda against the Bolsheviks. I have had several conversations with him in Paris recently, and at my request he has written a report on what ought to be done to improve economic conditions in the rear of the DENIKIN armies. This report which I expect to receive in a few days, I consider to be/ a practical

a practical and constructive document of the first order, and I think it will be of value to H.B.M. Government. Being one of the leading spirits in the Russian co-operative movement (the only organisation in Russia which was strong enough to withstand Bolshevik destructive methods), RUTENBERG is very anxious to come over to LONDON in order to meet other important members of the Russian Co-operative Societies who are now here, and to devise with them practical means for economic assistance to RUSSIA. I consider RUTENBERG one of the strongest, most patriotic and able men in RUSSIA, and I believe, this opinion will be borne out by Mr PICTON BAGGE, who has had a lot to do with him, and M. LITVINOV - FALINSKY who enjoys the confidence of H.B.M. Government,

RUTENBERG is a Jew, but the interests of RUSSIA count with him first. Especially preposterous is the accusation that because he is a Jew he was connected with the so-called HEPNER clique. He was a bitter enemy of every form of illegitimate speculation and I know that he advocated the summary trial of the entire clique of the Jewish speculators in ODESSA, which included HEPNER, WOLFFSON, CHARY, ASHKENASI, etc.

It is not impossible that the second report from CONSTANTINOPLE emanates even from such an otherwise exceedingly reliable man as Colonel ORLOFF (for whom I have the highest respect), but ORLOFF had a grudge against RUTENBERG because the latter opposed and decried some very drastic measures which ORLOFF adopted against Bolshevik agitation in ODESSA. RUTENBERG insisted that Bolsheviks should be tried by court-martial when arrested, whilst ORLOFF held less conventional views on the subject.

I have written to some length (i) because I consider that RUTENBERG's presence here at this juncture would be very useful, and (2) because I consider that M.I. reports about Russians are frequently based upon inaccurate reports and hearsay. (3) Because it frequently happens that completely undesirable Russians (such as CHARY or KHARI, against whom most damning reports had been sent in by Mr Picton Bagge, the High Commissioner in Constantinople and myself) were admitted to England whilst perfectly respectable and useful Russians are refused admittance.

(signed) Sidney G. REILLY,
Lt. R.A.F.

11.9.19.

London.

I.P. Form H.29

Date of Receipt

(4)

Secretaries'
in

Office of Origin ✓

Number

Date

1-5-19-

NAME

Place

Subject

TRACES

Reilly PF 17186 WEINSTEIN (281395) *

[SF 2/4 D (843) 255 207. August 1941
extract now pa in PF 25096

Weir, Alexander J. Jms Weinstein see above *

Farnham }
Satalaky } NT

P.T.O.

To be filed in PF 25096 REILLY

out to

For use of H.2 only.

HL 3/5

S.H.
6/19

I.P., 5,000.25.XI.18.

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

SECRET

Information has been received from a reliable source that one, Sydney G. REILLY is reported to be one of a gang of confidence men of an international character. Believed to have been born in Russian Poland but claims to be a British Subject and his wife lives in United States. Working on war contracts in U.S. At time of war between Russia and Japan was spying for latter in Port Arthur. In December 1917 he joined the R.F.C. and was sent abroad in January 1918. He afterwards worked for the British Consul General at Moscow. May have consorted with suspected spies of names of Alexander (Weir?), ~~Tony Farraway~~, ~~Jahalsky~~; bears a very bad character. Said to be well off, banking with National Guarantee Trust. It is reported that he was held in suspicion by Major Thwaites in New York.

Note.

The details of this case should not, as it stands at present, be referred to the U.S.A. nor their Military Attachés here; but, if necessary, there would be no harm in asking the U.S.A. M.A. whether anything is known about one S.G. REILLY, or where he is now.

1st May 1919.

(3)

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICAM E M O R A N D U M .SECRET.

On April 11th the Foreign Office requested this Embassy to visa the passport of Lieut. Sidney George Reilly, who was travelling to the United States on urgent Government service on the S.S. OLYMPIC on the 14th inst. This was done and the authorities in Washington were notified by telegram.

The Embassy has now received information from Washington that reports have reached the authorities there that Mr. Reilly is an undesirable character. The intelligence received is to the effect that Mr. Reilly is said to have been born in Russian Poland, that he lived in Russia for a number of years, that he acted as a spy for the Japanese in Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese war, that he is reputed to be wealthy and has dealt in war contracts. That he came to the United States from Japan in 1915 and on February 16th of that year married a lady who had

come

(3)

- 2 -

come to the United States just after Mr. Reilly did and who was a Miss Nardine Massino and the ex-wife of a Russian Naval Officer named Zalesky, whom she had previously divorced in Russia.

It is further reported that Mr. Reilly returned to Russia in 1916 and while there deserted another wife and two children. Mr. Reilly then appears to have returned to the United States and to have enlisted in the R.F.C. at Toronto, Canada, in December 1917. He is said to have gone overseas in January 1918 and to have been sent later to Moscow where he was attached to the British Consulate. His reputation in Moscow is reported to have been very bad and he is said to have associated with Alexander Weinstein, Tony Farraway, Jahalsky and other Russians under suspicion as spies.

Colonel Thwaites is said to have been suspicious of Reilly during the latter's sojourn in the United States.

The authorities at Washington are anxious to obtain as soon as possible definite information regarding the exact nature of Mr. Reilly's business and any

further

3

- 3 -

further particulars concerning him which may
be available.

EP.

London, April 17. 1919.

I.P. Form H22.

I.P. No. (32a) (3a)

EXTRACT.

Relating to RILEY, Captain Sydney

Ex racted from file S.F.300/4/U.K. (P.P.) No. 11.4.19.
 Author of original G.H.Q. G.B. Place and date of origin 25.6. 19.
 Extract made by E.A.B. on (date) 25.6. 19.
 Copies sent to

SECRET.

General Staff(Intelligence)
 General Headquarters,
 Great Britain,
 Horse Guards , S.W.

Headquarters,
 London District,
 Horse Guards Annexe,
 Carlton House Terrace,
 S.W.1.

8th April, 1919.

I yesterday received the following information in contin-
 uation of that already given to Colonel de Watteville,****

The following persons who are at present in London are;
 according to my informant who is well acquainted with Russia: most
 undesirable.

1. Captain Sydney Riley. A Jew whose real name is not
 believed to be "Riley". He was in New York in 1915 and it was
 considered then that he did a lot of "grafting" business on his own
 and was a party to sending bad ammunition to Russia. He was in
 fact believed to be in German pay, and the old Russian Authorities
 denounced him more than once. He got taken on by our Secret Service
 in Finland which created astonishment in proper Russian circles.

The above is confidential information which I consider
 should be transmitted to General Headquarters for such further
 investigation as may be considered desirable.

)Signed) W.H.Courtenay Colonel,
 A.C.M.A.
 London District.

I.P. Form H.29

Date of Receipt

1 APR 1919

(2)

Office of Origin

M.C.O New York

Secretaries'
instructions

Number L.N 208 Td.

Date 26.3.19.

NAME

ce

Subject

TRACES

Pelly - hadise

P.L. 250962 Pelly - S. 9 (276.758)

P.T.O.

To be filed in.....

out to.....

For use of H.2 only.

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

I.P., 5,000.11.J.19.
15,000.17.II.19.

I.P. Form 66c.

TELEGRAM (Received).

(92)

Decypher.

FROM SUBSIDED NEW YORK

D. ? 26/3/19

R. 10.00 27/3/19

(Date).....

TO SUBSIDED.

Paraphrase.

Sender's No. LN 208 Date ? 26/3/19 Ref. our No. Date

(Text.)

RECORDED
 On March 29th Mrs Nadin REILLY, wife of Lieut.
 S. REILLY well known M.I.C. will sail on
 BALTIC.

E/ To see so they want us to
 inform M.I.C.? E
 MIIC have been
 informed by me
 44
 27/3 P.H. 27/3 27.3

Instructions for circulation to be dated and initialled.

Deciphered by FA

REGISTER and pass to

PASS to E. To register.

ATTACH F.P.

P.A.

Time 11.30 Date 27/3/19

DD/953.

A^G_B

POST OFFICE



TELEGRAPHS.

Counter No

Prefix

Code

Government
Telegram

I certify that this Telegram is sent
on the service of the WAR OFFICE.
M.I.5.

21.3.19.

Signature

1

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Words

Sent

Office Stamp

At _____ m.
To _____
By _____

The Name and Address of the Sender, if to be telegraphed, must be written at the end of the Telegram

SUBSIDED. NEW YORK.

PF/25096/E.

DD/953. 21ST MARCH AAA IF NO LOCAL OBJECTION VISA MAY BE

GRANTED TO MRS. REILLY, 317. WEST 79TH STREET, NEW YORK. AAA

SUBSIDED.

Drafted by GS. 16.30. 21.3.19.

Despatched in code:- 18.30. 21.3.19. V.B.

DD/953.

Jacket & original
in P.F. 17166. Weinstein 281395.

Reference
 9140-6073.
 M.I.4-19.

WAR DAPARTMENT.
 Office Of the Chief of Staff.
 Washington.

P.K. 521.

April 20.1918

From. Chief, Military Intelligence Branch, Executive Division.

To. M.I.5.

Subject. Alexander Weinstein.

1. Under date of February 20, 1918, the M.I.5. War Office London requested information as to what Alexander Weinstein was doing in America.

2... Under date of April 13, 1918, the following report concerning the activities of the above is submitted:-

"Weinstein is working for Chandler Brothers, 34, Pine Street, as foreign buisness agent and for this he receives 1000 dollars per month.

The subject came to America July 16, 1916. He then represented a syndicate of Russian Banks for the purpose of purchasing metals and chemicals. The Monday following his arrival he deposited 47-500 dollars with Chandler Brothers, 34, Pine Street, Bankers and Brokers and opened an account for the purpose of trading in American stocks. He had only been in this country a few weeks when he says he realised that J.P.Morgan and Co. controlled all the buisness, hence he was unable to do any purchasing on behalf of the syndicate he represented. He played the stock market and lost quite a little money. Doring 1916 he also received 12-000.dollars, that he had transferred from London.

In 1917, he entered into a partnership with Sidney Reilly, an Englishman and an old acquaintance, with an office at 120 Broadway Reilly was a purchasing agent for the Allies and altogether Weinstein collected 18,500dollars, in commission on buisness he obtained from Reilly. In December 1917 in a certain stock transaction with Chandler Brothers he cleared 41,000, which put him pretty well on his feet. On Jan. 1st 1918, he made a contract with Chandler Brothers whereby they call him their foreign buisness agent, and

for this he receives 1,000, dollars per month.

I have before me a letter from the Russian-Asiatic Bank, 64 Old BroadtStreet London, to the National City Bank of New York, in which they introduce their esteemed customer Alexander Weinstein. The letter says "he has purchased in London, on behalf of important clients of our Petrograd house, many hundred thousand pounds of material, through the Russo-Asiatic Bank". They also tell the National City Bank that they will appreciate any courtesy they may extend to Mr. Weinstein.

I have examined his police Identity Book #20583, issued at the Vine Street Station, London. In his National Registration Card he is put down as a Government contractor. His passport, issued by the Russian Government, shows that he is a real Russian and it is signed by the British VicerConsul of Stockholm. August 29, 1914."

Sd. R.H. Van Deman,
Colonel, General Staff.

T.
By: Henry Hunt
Captain Inf. U.S.N.A.

CONFIDENTIAL: NOT TO LEAVE M.1.5.

OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.

Image Reference:26

Ref.279105/M.I.5.G.4.

6th May, 1918.

Dear Mr. Thomson,

With reference to your letter No.185825. of 6th ult., it is not desired that further enquiry should be made re intercepted telegram from REILLY to LITVINOFF, as we already know about the telegram in question and it is alright.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Fred. D. Rose.

for Col. V.G.W. Kell.

B.H. Thomson, Esq., C.B.,
Assistant Commissioner,
Metropolitan Police.

F. GKC.

10.7.18.

~~M.I.5.~~

CX 029028

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
M.I.1.c. (Maj. Kendall) 27/4/18. M 15 44 79105	4-4.		

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

M.I.l.c. (Major Kendall),

Referring to our letter of the 17th inst. No. 273688, re REILLY, we have received a letter from Scotland Yard asking whether it is desired that enquiries should be made in connection with the telegram which REILLY despatched to [LITVINOFF] on the 22nd March. We should be glad to know whether you think that such enquiries should be made?

fred. d. [signature]

276758.

M.I.5.G.4.
27/4/1918.

R/GKC.

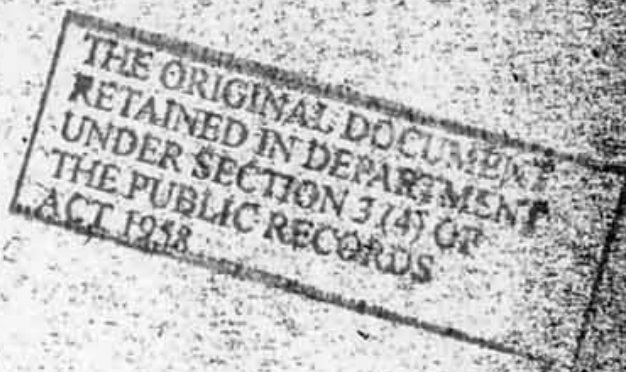
M1594

No. Thank you. We know about the telegram, and it is all right.

m. l. l. .
29.4.18

major

279105



(4 4 19) W5731-28 50,000 3/18 HWV(P1582)

I. P. Form 14c.

M.I. 5 (F₂) I.P. No. 276758**CONFIDENTIAL: NOT TO LEAVE M.I.5.****OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.**

Date of Receipt 19.4.18		From M. J. G. C.
Sender's Date 19.4.18	Sender's Reference No. B. N.	Enclosures
Subjects Papers of -	Names REILLY, Sidney George	Places

Referred and Date 24.4.18 W.H.M.	Former Papers P.F. 25096 Reilly P.F. 272338 22.4.18 K.H.S. 27/4	
	Minutes Capt Bray Here are some papers in connection with above <u>Hand</u> 24.4.18 F.2. seen Thanks. R.R. G4 27/4/18	
10 Date of first Transit to 20 APR 1918	Branch F	
11 Passed to Branch Officer 12 Maj. Grehill	Date 23/4	Initial aut
13 Formal Acknowledgment, Letter, Minute, sent		
14 Enclosures sent B.m. to M. J. G. C. 27.4.18. S.C. B.m. to H. B. 30/4 aut.		
15 P.A. aut. 30/4/18		
16 Filed in P.F. 25096 10-5-18 J.M.M.		
17 Extracts, Copies, filed in		
18 Indexed:—Names Subjects Places		
19 Special Instructions regarding Action and indexing		

CLOSED

NO FURTHER ACTION TO BE
TAKEN BY ANY OFFICE EXCEPT
BY THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN
(UNLESS OTHERWISE ORDERED)

500-1-17. M.P.

G3C

No. 39.

From

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Special Branch,
New Scotland Yard,
LONDON, S.W.,

to whom any further communication on this
subject should be addressed, quoting the
following reference:

No. A.R. 185825.

SPECIAL BRANCH,

NEW SCOTLAND YARD,

LONDON, S.W.

L
24 day of April 1918.

Telegraphic Address:

"PEACEABLE, PARL., LONDON."

To Col. V. G.W. Hall. b.B.
16, Chancery St.
Haymarket.
re Reilly (Ref. 272038) m.D. 4 G3C

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the L 6 April,

I have to ask that you will be good enough to favour me with a reply at
your earliest possible convenience.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

B. H. THOMSON.

Image Reference:26

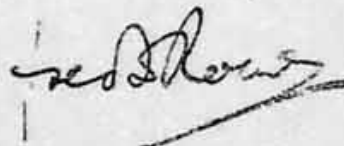
M.I.1.c. (Major

Referring to our letter of the 17th inst. No.273688.
re REILLY, we have received a letter from Scotland Yard
asking whether it is desired that enquiries should be
made in connection with the telegram which REILLY des-
patched to [LITVINOFF] on the 22nd March. We should be
glad to know whether you think that such enquiries should
be made?

276758.

FDR/GKC.

M.I.5.G.4.
27/4/1918.



THIS IS A COPY
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION
3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958.

I.P. Form 2C.

I.P. No. 276758.

EXTRACT.

Relating to

REILLY Sidney George.
Papers ofExtracted from file B.M. No. _____Author of original M.I.6c. Place and date of origin 19/4/18.Extract made by L/Cpl. A.C.F. on (date) 30/4/18.

Copies sent to _____

M.I.5. (Major Dorehill)

You wished to see our papers about 2/Lt.
REILLY. He is employed by M.I.1c.

(sd) A. Finey. Capt

M.I.6c.
19/4/18.Sidney G. REILLY, 2nd Lieut. R.F.C.
British.Next of kin - Nadine REILLY, (wife) Hotel Savoy., New York.
Wife and mother - Russian.
Father - Irish.

M.I.6c.

Seen, thank you.

M.I.5.F.2
30/4/18.*132/ A.H.M. Dorehill
may.*

M.I. 5 (63) I.P. No. 273688**CONFIDENTIAL: NOT TO LEAVE M.I.5.****OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.**

Date of Receipt 1 (9)		From C.I.D.	
Sender's Date 6. 4. 18.		Sender's Reference No. 185825	
Enclosures			
Subjects Request to know whether enquiry should be made re - in view of the fact that he was an applicant for employment in the Intelligence Dept.		Names REILLY 2/lt Sidney G.	
Places			
Referred and Date H.2. 9.4.18. J.2. 12.4.18. H.2. 12/4		Former Papers 272038. here with IP 255227 in 87 9/4 (87) here with	
Minutes H.2. Ips. please (272038.) g. Gick. A.2 Thomas's letter refers to yours I think. Can you tell me anything about Livermotts friend Reilly? Miss Bray 11/4 for IP 255227 pl. ad			
Date of first Transit to 9 APR 1918		Branch G.2	
Passed to Branch Officer Capt. Bray.		Date 9/4	
Formal Acknowledgment, Letter, Minute, sent		Initial S.C.	
Enclosures sent Letter to M.S.I.C. 17/4/18. S.C.			
P.A. 17/4/18 M.B.			
Filed in P.F. 25096. 10.5.18 RM			
Extracts, Copies, filed in			
Indexed: - Names + Subjects Places		10 7 18	
Special Instructions regarding Action and indexing			

CLOSED

Ref.273688/M.I.5.G.4.

17th April, 1918.

Dear

The following telegram from REILLY, 22. Ryder St., S.W.,
to [LITVINOFF] sent on 22nd March, was intercepted:-

"Regret not having heard from you in reply to my second
wire will you kindly wire me when and where I can see
you to-morrow Saturday morning stop I shall also wait
for your telephone message to Regent one double three
two from eight till ten thirty oclock tomorrow morning."

I am told that this is the same REILLY who is working
in M.I.1.c.

Yours sincerely,

H. M. T. B.

Major
M.I.1.c.

MB/GKC.

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ACT 1958. *San 2002*

M.I. 5 (D) I.P. No. 273038**CONFIDENTIAL: NOT TO LEAVE M.I.5.****OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.**

Date of Receipt 1 APR 1918		From To I.O. Dublin
Sender's Date 5-4-18	Sender's Reference No. G 2967/i	Enclosures
Subjects Particulars of family d - given in connection with -	Names REILLY hon. REILLY Sydney T.	Places

Referred and Date	Former Papers 267275	Minutes Supers C. WPA & P. done 7/6-6-4.
-------------------	-------------------------	--

Date of first Transit to 6 APR 1918		Branch 8
Passed to Branch Officer	Date	Initial
Formal Acknowledgment, Letter, Minute, sent		
Enclosures sent		
P.A. 12.11		
Filed in 25096 Reilly sub. 13/4/18		
Extracts, Copies, filed in		
Indexed: - Names Subjects Places		
Special Instructions regarding Action and indexing		

273688
No. 4.

In case of any further communication on this
subject, please quote the following reference:

and address— 185825

The Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Special Branch,
New Scotland Yard,
London, S.W.1.

NEW SCOTLAND YARD,

LONDON, S.W.1.

6th day of April, 1918.

M.C.

Telegraphic Address:
"PEACEABLE, PARL, LONDON."

From THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
SPECIAL BRANCH.

Sir,

With reference to your letter 272038/M.I.5.G.3.c.,
of the 2nd April regarding an intercepted telegram to
Litvinoff from Reilly, 22, Ryder Street, S.W., I have to
acquaint you that, according to the records here,
2/Lt. Sidney G. Reilly, R.F.C. Club, Bruton Street, W.,
and 22, Ryder Street, St. James', was an applicant for
employment in the Intelligence Department, your reference
255227/M.I.5.F/2 of 2.2.18.

In view of the above I shall be glad to know
whether it is desired that enquiry should be made.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Colonel V.G.W. Kell, C.B.,
16, Charles Street,
Haymarket,
S.W.1.

Basil Ransom
M. Ransom.

SECRET

273038

G. 2967/i.

HEADQUARTERS, IRISH COMMAND,
PARKGATE, DUBLIN,
5th April, 1918.M.I.5.D.,
WAR OFFICE.Sydney T. REILLY.267275/2 30-3-18

There lived in Clonmel about the time in question a Bandmaster named Wm. Reilly; he belonged to the old South Tipperary Militia: he had five sons. One of these named Bernard was born on 12th March, 1874. Nothing is known of ~~them~~ them, or what became of them. It is believed that all the sons went into the Army. The mother's name was LITTLE; understood to have been an Englishwoman.

*T. J. D. Atkinson*CAPTAIN,
for Major I.H. Price.

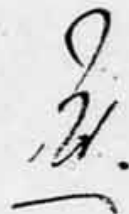
273038/M.I.5.D.

7th April 1918.

M.I.1.C. (Major).re 2nd Lt. Sydney G. REILLY.

In continuation of our 268256/M.I.5.G. and 271981/M.I.5.D., of 22nd March and 3rd April respectively, re the above, we have received a further report stating that about the time in question there lived in Clonmel a Bandmaster named WM. REILLY. He belonged to the old South Tipperary Militia and had five sons. One of these, named Bernard, was born on 12th March, 1874. Nothing is known of them or what became of them, but it is believed that all the sons went into the Army. The mother's name was LITTLE - understood to have been an Englishwoman.

FH/LN.



THIS IS A COPY
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3 (4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
ACT 1958. Jan 2002

Cannot identify Reilly

There are many traces
of address but not in
this connection.

Miss Cuck

Trails
26/8/18.

Please write
S. Y. : quoting
this intercepted

telegram

ask for information

Reilly

Catalogue Reference: KV/2/827

Strick

(Done) 2.4.18.
S.C.

M.I. 5 (G/3c) I.P. No. 272038**CONFIDENTIAL: NOT TO LEAVE M.I.5.****OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.**

Date of Receipt 1 <u>2-4-16.</u>		From 2 <u>Censor.</u>
Sender's Date 3 <u>23.3.18</u>	Sender's Reference No. 4 <u>W.O. 06233.</u>	Enclosures 5
Subjects 6 <u>Intercepted telegram</u>	Names 7 <u>REILLY</u> <u>[LITVINOFF] download.</u>	Places 8 <u>22 Ryder St S.W.</u>

Referred and Date 9 <u>2.2.</u> <u>2.4.18.</u>	Former Papers 10	Minutes 11 <u>2.2.</u> <u>Please number & return as soon as possible.</u> <u>S.K. Gick.</u> <u>2.4.18.</u>
Date of first Transit to 12 <u>2- APR 1918</u>		Branch 13 <u>G3C</u>
Passed to Branch Officer 14 <u>Capt. Bray.</u>	Date 15 <u>2/4</u>	Initial 16 <u>S.C.</u>
Formal Acknowledgment, Letter, Minute, sent 17		
Enclosures sent 18 <u>Letter to a.c.c. 2.4.18.</u> <u>S.C.</u>		
+ <u>P.A. 2.4.18.</u> <u>S.C.</u>		
Filed in <u>P.F. 25096.</u> <u>10.5.18</u> <u>mm</u>		
Extracts, Copies, filed in 19 <u>P.F. Litvinoff</u>		
Indexed:—Names 20 <u>10-7-18</u>		
Subjects 21 <u>mm</u>		
Places 22		
Special Instructions regarding Action and indexing 23		

CLOSED

NO FURTHER ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS COVER EXCEPT BY R2. IF FURTHER ACTION IS REQUIRED A NEW COVER MUST BE REGISTERED

Ref. 272038. /M.I.5.G/3.c.

2nd April, 1918.

Dear Mr. Thomson,

We have received the following intercepted telegram, (22.3.18.)
to [LITVINOFF], from REILLY, 22. Ryder St., S.W.:-

"Regret not having heard from you in reply to my second wire will you kindly wire me when and where I can see you tomorrow Saturday morning stop I shall also wait for your telephone message to Regent one double three two from eight till ten thirty oclock tomorrow morning."

We should be glad if you could give us any information with regard to the sender of this telegram.

Yours very truly,

MWB

for Col. V.G.W. Kell.

B.H. Thomson, Esq., C.B.,
Assistant Commissioner,
Metropolitan Police.

MWB/GKC.

272038

D.B. (Censor's
C.T.O. (No. 44. W.O. No. 06233.

COPY OF TELEGRAM received from Censor at

Origin WHITEHALL.

To [Litvinoff Russian Plenipotentiary
82 Victoria St. S.W.
Reilly 22 Ryder St S.W.] Date handed in 22.3.18.

From Time handed in 5.25 p.m.

s. No.

Text:

Regret not having heard from you in reply to my second wire will you kindly wire me when and where I can see you tomorrow Saturday morning stop I shall also wait for your telephone message to Regent one double three two from eight till ten thirty oclock tomorrow morning.

Censor's Note:-

[Litvinoff] (Inland message).

air file
REILLY
M13
23/3

Forwarded to	Copies sent to	Action taken at Cable Office	Action taken at War Office	Initials and Date
<i>941593C</i>	<i>M100</i> <i>40</i> <i>A</i>	P.		23.3.18.

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

(39849) W1768/RP238 360,000 2/18 T. & W. & J. M. Ltd. (E.2126) G16/503

Image

(4 4 19) W5442--60 40,000 7/17 HWV(P349)

I P. For

M.I. 5 (D) I.P. No. 271081**CONFIDENTIAL: NOT TO LEAVE M.I.5.****OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.**

Date of Receipt 1 2 APR 1918		From H.Q., Irish Command	
Sender's Date 31. 3. 18		Sender's Reference No. G/2967/1	
Subjects No record of the birth of - in the Register in Clonmel -		Names REILLY, Sydney T. 127 AUG 1931	
Referred and Date		Minutes ? original enquiry from "C" Refer M.I.C. (Major Klenke) 2.4.18	
Former Papers 267275.			
Date of first Transit to 2- APR 1918		Branch D.	
Passed to Branch Officer		Date Initial	
Formal Acknowledgment, Letter, Minute, sent			
Enclosures sent			
P.A.			
Filed in 25096 Reilly, Slw. 13/4/18			
Extracts, Copies, filed in			
Indexed:—Names Subjects Places			
Special Instructions regarding Action and indexing			

271981/M.I.5.D.

3rd April, 1918.

M.I.1.C. (Major Kendal).

re 2nd Lt. Sydney G. REILLY.

In continuation of our 268256/M.I.5.G.
dated 22nd March, 1918, re the above.

Enquiries have been made in Ireland and
Irish Command state that there is no record in the
Register of this man's birth at Clonmel. Further
enquiries are, however, being made.

FJ/EMD.

Dr.

G/2967/1.

HEADQUARTERS, IRISH COMMAND,
PARKGATE, DUBLIN.

271981

31st March 1918.

M.I.5.D.

WAR OFFICE.

DECARDED

SYDNEY T. RILLY.
~~27 AUG 1931~~

Reference your 267275/D of 22nd and 30th March,
the Police report that there is no record in the Register
of this man's birth in Clonmel.

Further enquiries are being made.

J. J. D. Atkinson
CAPTAIN,
for MAJOR I. H. PRICE.

M.I. 5 (3a.) I.P. No. 268256**CONFIDENTIAL: NOT TO LEAVE M.I.5.****OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.**

Date of Receipt 19-3-18		From P.	
Sender's Date		Sender's Reference No.	
Subjects Observation kept on —		Names REILLY, 2nd Lt. Sidney George	
		Places	

Referred and Date

Former Papers

Minutes

Please number return to P. 19/3
Mag. MacDonald.

Please see pieces of our
case which you asked for
subscribed.

G Sec

Last two reports
made typed as one and
sent to H.I.C. & under
personal note from
me. 20.3.18.

for phase - (for
Boulton).

hichiam
G. Sec.

S.F. 2/4^c (614) here with.

S.F. 2/4^d (843) "

OSandford 22/3

Date of first Transit to 253 19 MAR 1918		Branch P.	
Passed to Branch Officer M.	Date	Initial	
Formal Acknowledgment, Letter, Minute, sent			
Enclosures sent			
P.A. 23.3.18			
Filed in 25096 Reilly, Slw. 13/4/18			
Extracts, Copies, filed in			
Indexed:—Names Subjects Places			
Special Instructions regarding Action and indexing			

268256/M.I.5.G.

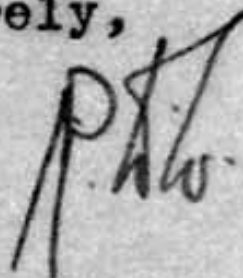
PERSONAL.

22nd March 1918.

Dear Kendall,

encl. I enclose a copy of a report on 2nd Lieut. Sidney
George REILLY, who has applied for employment in the
Intelligence Department.

Yours sincerely,



JAMacD/BEB.

Major J. Kendall,
M.I.1.C.

JK.

COPY OF TELEGRAM received from Censor at CTO 134 104 W.O. No. 8935.

Origin London West Central. Date handed in 25.11.16.

To Rev. Bodega Confiance Vischmarkt Rotterdam.

From Burton 29 Russel Chambers Bury Street London. Time handed in 12.pm.

Co's. No. G8007.

Money received written two registered letters
Rotterdam.

Censors Note :-

Local P.O. have no knowledge of Burton
29 Russel Chambers Bury Street W.C.

Registered letters to Rotterdam.

Bonafides might be established.

URGENT
HELD FOR DECISION

Forwarded to	Copies sent to	Action taken at Cable Office	Action taken at War Office	Initials and Date
<i>W.C.</i>		Held.	<i>passed forward</i> <i>21/12/16</i>	25.11.16.

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

W343-6385 120,000 4/16 HWV(P11) G16/503
343-6385 120,000 10/16

Ima

268256

R E I L L Y, 2nd Lieut.

Observation was kept on this Officer for three days, but nothing much was discovered about his movements, owing to the fact, that he usually moved about in taxis, and it was nearly always impossible to get another cab in which to follow.

I should like to bring to your notice that in this case, I was given the name and description of the Officer, and the likely place he was to be found at; beyond this, I was told nothing, neither the reason for the action I was asked to take, nor any information about him. In ^{these} ~~the~~ circumstances it is extremely difficult to act without the person concerned in some way becoming aware of what is happening. It would simplify matters and prevent unavoidable mistakes if in future cases of this sort more information was given.

268256

9th March, 1918.

REILLY, 2nd Lieut. Sidney George.

I have made discreet enquiries re the above and find he is an Irishman, born at Clonmel in 1874. He has resided at St. James Palace Chambers, 22, Ryder Street, S.W., since 10th January, 1918, and was previously stopping at the Savoy Hotel. He occupies a suite of chambers at RYDER STREET, the number of same is 21, for which he pays £8.8.0. per week. He is said to be very respectable and pays his bills quite regularly, has very little correspondence which is British, and has only been known to have two friends to visit him, viz:- British Army Officers, names not known. It is said that he rarely leaves his rooms before after mid-day, and usually returns about tea time, and goes out in the evening to dinner, about 8 to 9 p.m. He has no meals at his chambers, but is known to lunch and dine at the Savoy or Berkeley Hotel. He does not keep late hours, the front door of the house is closed at 12.p.m. and he is always in before that time. He originally took the chambers for a week or so, but has been ill, and has said that he is expecting to be recalled to his unit at any time. I was informed that he was recommended by an old servant of the proprietor, and interviewed this man, but found that the truth was not a strong point with him, so deemed it unwise to question him directly about REILLY, in case he should be the means of letting REILLY know that enquiries had been made about him.

Continuing my enquiries I visited the Savoy Hotel, and learned that REILLY arrived there on the 1st January, 1918. It is not known from where, he signed as 2nd Lieut. Sidney George REILLY, R.F.C., Air Board. He occupied a suite of rooms No.32, with Lieut. H.A. KELLY, R.F.C. (A.B.) and Lieut. M. MARKS, R.F.C. Lieuts. KELLY and MARKS left the Savoy on the 8th January, 1918, the former for American University Union, PARIS, and the latter for 39th Squadron, Shropshire. REILLY left on the 10th January, 1918, for St. James Palace Mansions. I am informed

that REILLY is to be seen at the Savoy Hotel nearly every day, and is in the habit of taking lunch or dinner there, also that he speaks French fluently.

P.

A.L.W.

268256

8th. March 1918.

REILLY, 2nd. Lieutenant.

In company with A.L.W. I took up observation on No. 22, RYDER STREET, at 9.0 a.m.

The above came out at 1.30.p.m. proceeded up St. JAMES' STREET to Piccadilly. Outside Burlington House a taxi L.F.4653 having just put down a fare REILLY got in and it sounded as if he gave Savoy Hotel. No taxi being available we followed on a bus.

Arriving at the Savoy Hotel we could not find REILLY in any of the public rooms so returned to 22, RYDER STREET.

The above returned at 4.35 p.m. and as he had not re-appeared by 8.15 p.m. the observation was withdrawn.

P.

P.A.W.

268256

7th March, 1918.

REILLY, 2nd Lieut.

In company with A.L.W., I kept observation on 22, Ryder Street commencing at 9.a.m. The above came out at 1.25.p.m. proceeded to a taxi in the centre of the road in St. James' Street, and disappeared in the direction of Pall Mall. Whilst I kept observation on this taxi, A.L.W. proceeded to one drawn up close to the curb higher up the Street. The driver informed A.L.W., that as his was only a two cylinder and the one REILLY was in was a four cylinder it was useless for him to try and catch him. We took up observation again on 22, RYDER STREET, REILLY returned at 3.40.p.m. and as he did not reappear by 8.15.p.m. the observation was withdrawn.

P.

P.A.W.

M.I. 5 (D) I.P. No. 267275**CONFIDENTIAL: NOT TO LEAVE M.I.5.****OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.**

Date of Receipt 1 22.3.18		From 2 To 1.0 Dublin. (From M.T.C. Major Kendal.)	
Sender's Date 3 22.3.18		Sender's Reference No. 4	
Enclosures 5			
Subjects Request for particulars to —		Names REILLY RECORDED 22 AUGUST T.	
Places 6			
Referred and Date 27/3 28/3		Former Papers	
Minutes Reminder? Yes 29/3			
10 Date of first Transit to 11 22 MAR 1918		Branch D	
12 Passed to Branch Officer		Date Initial	
13 Formal Acknowledgment, Letter, Minute, sent			
14 Enclosures sent			
15 P.A. B.H.			
16 Filed in 25096 Reilly Slw. 13/4/18			
17 Extracts, Copies, filed in			
18 Indexed:—Names Subjects ✓ Places			
19 Special Instructions regarding Action and indexing			

267275/M.I.5.D.

March 22nd 1918.

Headquarters, IRISH COMMAND.
PARKGATE, D U B L I N.

DECLARDED

re Sydney T. R E I L L Y.
27 AUG 1958

We should be glad to know if a man of the above name is registered as having been born at Clonmel on 24th March 1874, and any particulars you can let us have concerning his parents.

Will you kindly let us have an answer as soon as possible, as the matter is urgent.

FH/LN.

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

Ima

267275/M.I.5.D.

30th March, 1918.

Headquarters Irish Command,
Parkgate,
Dublin.

RECEIVED
REILLY, Sydney T.
~~27 MAR 1918~~

With reference to our 267275 dated 22nd
March, 1918, re Sydney T. REILLY, we should be
much obliged if you would let us have a reply
as soon as possible.

JH

FH/UV

9/3
6th. March 1918.

REILLY, 2nd Lieutenant.

I kept observation on 22, RYDER STREET from 1 o'clock to-day and at 5.25 p.m. the above returned by taxi No. H6533 and did not re-appear before 8 o'clock when observation was withdrawn.

P.

W.S.

ha SF. 2/4C no. 617

I.P. Form 2C.

I.P. No. 255227.

EXTRACT.

Relating to REILLY, Sidney G.

Extracted from file S.F. 2/4d No. 843.
 Author of original M.I.1.c. Place and date of origin 30.1.18.
 Extract made by B.D. on (date) April 12th, 1918.
 Copies sent to _____

M.I.5.f.

Have you any objection to the following being employed
 in the Intelligence Department.?

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Home address or Usual Place of Residence</u>	<u>Nationality & Date of Birth.</u>
REILLY, Sidney G.	R.F.C. Club, Bruton Street.	(Also 22, Ryder St., St. James')	British 1874.

2/Lieut. R.F.C.

M.I.6.c.
 30.1.18.

M.I.6c.

We have nothing recorded against any of the above. * * *
 (sd) Lindsey Smith.

M.I.5.F.2.
 Feb. 2nd. 1918.

M.I.6c.

Nothing is known to the prejudice of any of the above by the
 Police, * * * *

M.I.5.F.2.
 12.2.18.

(sd) Lindsey Smith.

(4 4 19) W14777-H3341 50,000 2/17 HWV(R96) H17/560
315-18 50,000 4/17

I. P. Form 14

S.F. 2/4^c 6/4 M.I. 5 (G²) I.P. No. 251834THIS PAPER IS CONFIDENTIAL AND MUST NOT LEAVE THE SECTION,
AND MUST BE PASSED OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.

1 Sender's Date 19. 1-18.	2 From M.I. 5 (d?)	3 Date of Receipt 19 JAN 1918	4 Sender's Reference No.	5 Subjects Testimonials for - wounded re the linguistic abilities & knowledge of Russian affairs of	6 Names REILLY, Sidney George
7 Enclosures	8 Places	9 Special Instructions regarding Transit			

10 Former Papers N.T.	11 Papers already out 20/1	12 Referred and Date H2 20.1.18	13 Minutes Anything recorded against above. E.A. N.T. D Sandford 20/1
14 Date of first Transit to 20 JAN 1918	15 Branch G2	16 Passed to Branch Officer Date 20/1 Initial YA	
17 Formal Acknowledgment, Letter, Minute, sent		18 Enclosures sent Original testimonials turned M.I. 5. d. 20/1 h. d. g.	
19 P.A. E.A. 21.1.18			
20 Filed in S.F. 2/4 ^c (617) 25096 Reilly Ser. 13/4/18 Extracts, Copies, filed in			
21 Noted on Transit Card			
22 Indexed:—Names Subjects Places			
23 Special Instructions regarding Action and indexing			

CLOSED

NO FURTHER ACTION TO BE
TAKEN ON THIS MATTER EXCEPT
BY H2 IN CONNECTION WITH
REQUIREMENTS FOR COVER MUR
BY H2

20 Instructions for circulation to be dated and initialled:—		
	Nature of circular	Initial Date
E.	United Kingdom only	
E.	U. K. and France	
E.	General	
H 1.	For B.C.I. not for Circulation	
H 1.	For general B.C.I. Circulation	
H 1.	B. L.	
H 1.	Monthly Report	

M.I.S. (d) Room 236.

We have nothing recorded against Sidney George REILLY.

Your papers are returned herewith.

E. Anson Major

834 M.I.5. G2.
GA/MDG.20/1/18.

251834
ES. A/MDG

COPY OF CARD.

Tele.No.6900 Victoria.

[Mr. T.G. OWENS THURSTON.] P.F. 38713 OWENS THURSTON

Director and Chief Constructor.

Vickers Limited.
Vickers House, Broadway,
London, S.W.

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

Image Reference:26

COPY.

VICKERS HOUSE.
BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S.W.1. 19th Jan/18

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I have pleasure in stating that I have known Mr. Sidney G. Reilly for thirteen years, and during that time ~~I have had~~ many opportunities of ascertaining his great abilities as a linguist. He was to my knowledge in Petrograd engaged in a great deal of Russian Government business, and his knowledge of Russia always appeared to me to be extensive and accurate, and Russians of high official standing have testified to me as to the good work he did and his extensive knowledge of Russian affairs. I can also testify to his ability as a diplomatic business man, whether the matter in hand is great or small, and during ^{the} thirteen years I have known Mr. Reilly I have never heard or known anything disparaging to his character.

(Signed) [T.H. Owens Thurston.] ff. 387³

Ans 5

Could you let
us know what
the memo is OK
for you part of
view

Ed. C. Walsham
May 19

Ans 5 (d) for Ed - 19
19 1/19

Room 236

Del. W.O. 170

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

COPY.

Telephone Nos.

Regent. 1332
1333

St. James Palace Chambers.
22 Ryder Street.
St. James, S.W.

19th Jan. 1918.

To Col. Byron, War Office
From 2/Lt. S.G. Reilly, R.F.C.

Sir,

I have the honour to present, P.F. 38713
(1) A letter from Mr. Owens-Thurston, a Director of Vickers, Ltd,
(2) The original and translation of a certificate issued to me
by the General Quarter Master of the Russian Army,
(3) I have seen Gen. Hermonias, Chief of the Russian Mission,
and he will be pleased to reply to any enquiry made about me.
(4) May I also refer you to Major J.F.G. ~~Strubell~~ ^{DECARDED}, R.F.C., (Room
240, Air Board Offices, Hotel Cecil. Tel: Regent 8000, Ext: 1240).
who is the officer who recruited me for the R.F.C. in Canada,
and who could give full information about my circumstances and
standing in New York.

Trusting that the above may be sufficient for the purpose
you have in view,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S.G. Reilly, 2/Lt.R.F.C.

COPY.

SECRET. 5a

Headquarters of Guards
& of
Petrograd Military District,
Office of General Quartermaster,
Intelligence Department,
26th July (8th Aug) 1914,

No.50.
Petrograd.

CERTIFICATE.

By order of the Chief of Staff of the Army, I request that bearers of the present: the British subject Sidney George Reilly and the Russian subject I.T. Giratovsky be given assistance for the purpose of expeditious and unhindered passage over the frontier.

The above-mentioned persons are commissioned by the Chief Artillery Department to acquire material and articles of armament for the needs of our Army.

What I hereby certify with signature and official seal.

General Quarter Master
à la suite of His Majesty,
Major-General (signed) Erdeli.

Chief of Department
Col. of General Staff (signed) Svetchin.

* Giratovsky was my secretary.
S.G. Reilly.

I.P. For

I.P. No. 294057

EXTRACT.

Relating to REYERS. P.

Extracted from S.F. file 46/3 (539) No. _____

Author of original H. Q. L. of C. _____ Place and date of origin 28/6/18 _____

Extract made by I. W. S _____ on (date) 16/8/18 _____

Copies sent to _____

FRENCH NAVAL BULLETIN.**PERSONNES SUSPECTES**REYERS. P.
*28 AUG 1918

Steward. A bord du Vap. "ollndais "Noordam". (7978 tx
Service Rotterdam-New York).
Transportent de la correspondance ennemie
A Fouiller a corps et cabine et les consig-
ner a bord.

W17550-5959 25,000 2/16 HWV(R1413) G16/290
5928-8 50,000 8/16

M.I. 5 (G.2) I.P. No. 139540

**THIS PAPER IS CONFIDENTIAL AND MUST NOT LEAVE THE SECTION,
AND MUST BE PASSED OUT FOR INDEXING IMMEDIATELY AFTER ACTION.**

Sender's Date		From	
1		2 <i>D. R. L. (Major French)</i>	
Date of Receipt		Subjects	
3 <i>Reg. 12.12.16</i>		5 <i>Inquiry whether enquiries re - were made on behalf of M. I. 5.</i>	
Sender's Reference No.		Names	
6		7 <i>DECEASED BORDA DILLA Miss</i>	
Enclosures		Special Instructions regarding Transit	
8		9	
Places		Special Instructions regarding Transit	
10 <i>29 Russel Chambers, Bury Street.</i>		11	
Former Papers		Referred and Date	
12 <i>NT</i>		13 <i>4.2.</i>	
Papers already out		14 <i>1. xii. '16</i>	
15		Minutes	
Date of first Transit to		16 <i>Please register and return with F. M. J. W.</i>	
Branch		17 <i>#6. Major Reeves to see.</i>	
18 <i>2 DEC 1916 G2</i>		19 <i>J.B. 4.12.16</i>	
Passed to Branch Officer		20 <i>9.2. Major French is ill so I have not seen him. I return this therefore. If he does come & see me I will call for these papers again F. J. Reeves</i>	
11 <i>Major Becke.</i>		21 <i>5/1/17</i>	
Formal Acknowledgment, Letter, Minute, sent		22 <i>6/1/17</i>	
13		23	
Enclosures sent		24	
14		25	
15 <i>P.A. G.H.R. 7-1-17.</i>		26	
Filed in		27	
16 <i>8.7 44/5 (473)</i>		28	
Extracts, Copies, filed in		29	
17		30	
Noted on Transit Card		31	
Indexed: - Names		32	
Subjects		33	
Places		34	
17		35	
Special Instructions regarding Action and indexing		36	
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97		98	
99		100	

CLOSED

NO FURTHER ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON THIS COVER EXCEPT BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. IF FURTHER ACTION IS REQUIRED A NEW COVER MUST BE REGISTERED.

Instructions for circulation to be dated and initialled :-		
Nature of circular	Initial	Date
E. United Kingdom only		
E. U. K. and France		
E. General		
H.I. For B.C.I. not for Circulation		
H.I. For general B.C.I. Circulation		
H.I. B. I.		

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

I received the attached on 18/2/17.
I did not answer it. Ruy up Nyeu
French and asked him to come and
see me which he said he would
do but failed to do so. I have
3 times ruy him up since with
the same result. I believe he has
now gone to France so propose
to take no further action.

From what I can learn of the case,
the writer's mother, originally a Miss
Barton married Bobadilla, then ran
away with a German officer, but on
finding out that he was already
married ran away from him. The
daughter, the writer of the card to
me, is thus the daughter (illegitimate)
of a German father and South
American (by marriage) mother.

In "M's" report ^{W.B.} ~~she~~ says she is a
widow, that may be so, or she may
and is most likely the divorced wife
of Bobadilla.

She, according to "M's" report is about
to marry ^{again} this time a Dutchman.
She appears to like a change of

[P.T. OVER.]

nationality.

She evidently when questioned did not want all her past history to be known so she did not say all that she might have done.

Major French tells me that they are loyal enough and I should imagine from Miss B's experience she no longer knows a German.

I don't think further action is at all necessary.

The object of Miss B's card to me was to enquire as to how far she could move about the country being an alien, as she is on the stage and trying to earn her living.

F. S. Reeves

3/3/17.

The first paper in this file has no right to be in it. It has no connection with remainder of file and refers to people quite different. F.S.R.

She is a
or was one
of the Chorus
at the
Empire
Theatre
4/3/17

LONDON W.C.

8. 15 PM

FEB 17 1970



Major T.S. Reeves

Room 326

War Office

Whitehall S.W.

Catalogue Reference:kv/2/827

Image R

C

29 Russell Chambers
Bury street
W. L.
17-2-17.

Dear Sir.

Major French has
kindly given me a note of
introduction to you, and if
you would be good enough

To appoint a time to see me —
one day at your earliest
convenience — I should much
appreciate it. —

Yours very truly

(Miss) Pepita Bisbeailla

RECORDED
28 AUG 1916

1st Dec 1916Re Isabel Burton

I beg to report have today interviewed
 the above at 29 Russell Chambers, Bury St. W.C.

~~RECORDED~~
 Mrs Isabel ~~Boradella~~ (to use her right name)
 was born on 4th May 1862 at Moor St, Alfred St, Lancaster
 father's name William Burton, mother Jane Story nee
 Pattison

For a number of years she lived in England
 eventually marrying a South American named Boradella
 On the outbreak of War she was living at Brussels
 with her two daughters, she being a widow, and has been
 living at the above address about two years

~~RECORDED~~
~~RECORDED~~
 Person to whom the cablegram is addressed
 is Pete Rogers a Dutchman 2nd Officer on board T. J.
 "Noordam" of the Holland American Line and is Mrs
 Boradella's intended second husband. He sends her
 money every month all letters are written in English both ways
 and heretofore she has sent them to Falmouth

The Bodega Conscience is an Hotel where
 Rogers stays when in Rotterdam

The reason she gives for the use of her maiden
 name on occasion is on account of her intended re-marriage
 and calls herself Mrs Isabel Burton.

She produced a copy of her birth certificate
 also Registration card granted in Holborn, and answered
 all questions readily

F.A.W.

Wm

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

~~52~~
~~Major Anson~~
(Major Anson) 92

Will you ask if any of our people
have caused a man in plain
clothes, saying he came from 710,
to call at 29 Russel Chambers
Bury Street to enquire about a
Miss Bottadine ^{DECIDED}.

Major French D.R. 4 Room 268
has asked me to find this out as
he knows the lady in question
and if it is us, will give me
full particulars about her. He
told me a good deal but it is
useless my saying it now unless
we make the enquiry.

She is all right and loyal.

F. S. Reeves

30/11/16.

139540

30. XI. 16.



War Office,
Whitehall,
S.W.

Dear Percy

I refer to the case I
spoke to you about this
afternoon. The facts are as
follows:-

At about ten o'clock
this morning a man in
plain clothes, who stated
that he came from the N.O.,
called at 29 Russel Chambers
Bury St.

and asked to see a
 Mr. Burton or Botadilla
 from whom he wishes to
 make some enquiries.

As I explained to you
 there is no such person, &
 I told Miss Botadilla
 who came to see me this
 afternoon that if such a
 man came to call again
 she might inform him that
 I had spoken to you
 about the case.

Perhaps you will let me know
 whether he called and if so when
 from you and the full facts of
 the case I will bring
 them down to see you

Register No.

Minute Sheet No.

no. 11

Could you please
have inquiries
made as to bona
fides of sender.
We have nothing
on record

Jmmarsch

28/11/16 G2

Report herewith.

Wm~~H2~~

Have we any sp of
this lady as
Bobadilla

Jmmarsch
2/11/16

G2

139540 Herewith

herewith 8744/5

(473)

ENC.

[P.T. OVER.]

Image Reference:26